The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,105—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1900.

YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Dec., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,050.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	23rd Dec., 1900.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 27, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,

Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 19th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.
,, Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	D. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801 27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2852 24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2851 27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853 26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets, 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8 1,100
2nd ,,	357	540	577-8	605 660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	.. ..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th December, 1900. Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

G. DELAYA, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF

Messrs. BOLTON & CO.,

are selling the surplus stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLATED WARE.
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
JEWELLERY.
POCKET BOOKS.
CARD CASES.
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
SHAVING SETS.
TOYS in Great Variety.
STATIONERY.
PERFUMES.
SCENT BOTTLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ETC., ETC.

GIFTS

Suitable for Everybody.

Note Address—

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

Next Bombay Club,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND

DRUG MERCHANTS.

The Company's Dispensaries and Laboratories are supervised by Experienced European Chemists, and Customers may have absolute confidence in all Medicines and Preparations which are sent out.

ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES,

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

CAUSES OF LOW MORTALITY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.—A Vegitable Remedy free of injurious combinations; relieves Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, etc, Very Palatable. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.—A speedy and certain Remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Kills Ague Malaria Plague, Influenza, Worth trying a Bottle. Please ask for NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC only Refuse substitute. Re. 1. Per Bot.

NEMESIS' ASTHMA SEDATIVE.—Magic Remedy for Asthma. Subsides Paroxysms in a very short time. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEMESIS' DENTICLINE.—Tooth-ache no more. Very effective Medicine for Gums and Tooth-aching. Per Bot. Ans. 12.

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, {F. S. MADON & CO.,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1900, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

26th November, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the execution of works pertaining to the superstructure of TWO RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, on Plots Nos. 5 and 6, Wellington Lines, Cooperage. Tenders to be delivered to Mr. J. N. Tata, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1900.

Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract, specifications, plans, etc., can be seen at the office of the Undersigned. The approximate cost of the proposed works is Rs. 165,000.

Mr. J. N. Tata does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SITARAM & MIRZA,
Architects.

14, Sirdarganj, Tamarin Lane, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

SHOPS TO LET.—At PAREL ROAD, opposite to the Byculla Station, on the ground floor of New Albion Buildings, from 1st February 1901.

	RENT Rs.
One south end shop	,, 80
Seven middle shops, each	,, 60
One north end shop	,, 70

For further particulars, apply personally to

MR. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Tata Settlements, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed by wire in Bombay Government, General Department's Telegram No. 337-G, dated 6th November, 1900, to raise a LOAN of 2 LAKHS, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to this extent.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5 per cent on application.
20 per cent on allotment.
25 per cent on 21st March, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st June, 1901.
25 per cent on 21st September 1901.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and on subsequent instalments from date of payment of such instalments.

Tenderers paying up in full before allotment will receive interest from date of allotment.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1900, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th November 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....thanas.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.....

I require the aomnut in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAKUBAI, daughter of JAVERCHAND JUTHA, late of Forebunder, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HIRACHAND OOTAMCHAND, one of the Executors named in the said Will, residing at Modikhana, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day November, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of November, 1900.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
[BOMBAY.]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES GOLD SIGNEL RINGS—Monograms or Crests carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 3-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.—By a Permanent Photographic process. A neat Folding Card with greetings. 4 annas each.—CLIFTON & Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

TRY our NEW PACKET of 20 and 25 XMAS CARDS at Ans. 8 and Re. 1 respectively and you will wonder how it will pay SHROFF BROTHERS to sell them.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.—Very superior AMERICAN FLOUR, suitable for making Pastry.—D. C. OOMRIGAR, opposite Crawford Market.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LARGE FLAT TO LET, at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers,—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London

KEYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhoy, at Rs. 5-10-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Dhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr Rangildass Bhucandass—

39 shares of the Hope Mill, Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

Under instructions from the General Storekeeper, G. I. P Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the stores not further required, consisting of tables, chairs, cots, crates, hoop-iron, wire iron galvanised, lamps, screw jacks, copying presses, zinc, old packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, leather cushions, ropes, empty drums, broken casks, chains, surgical instruments, clocks, old clothing, cloth cuttings, scrap paper, American organ, harmonium, and sundry other material, too] numerous to mention.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23th November, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 Mahogany cottage piano by Ernest Streiber Kiel in good order.

Handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as 2 sets of drawing room sofas and chairs, lined velvet and tapestry, sliddng dining table, arm chairs, large side board with mirror, dumb-waiter, mirror door admirals, meatsafe marble topped dressing and washhand tables, iron and wooden cots, round table, semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, ice-box.

On account of the concerned—

944 H. S. 31-40—10 cases carbonate of ammonia, ex Clan Chisholm.

944 H. S. 41-50—10 cases carbonate of ammonia, ex Clan Forbes.

974 H. S 1-12—12 cases John Gray and Co's confectionery ex Trentham Hall.

975 H. S. 1-5—5 cases C. and E. Morton's confectionery, ex Thorndale.

973 H. S. 1-18—19 packages Huntly and Palmer's biscuits, ex Thorndale.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned.

48 pieces gold embroidered Malabar shawls.

132 pieces Malabar turbans.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Moola Mahomedji, pieces of flannel coating, cashmere, duck washing checks, etc.—

AT 2 P.M.

Several pneumatic bicycles lady's and gent's.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light victoria, in good order.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 light pony-cart.
1 English Mail phaeton by Kesterton,
1 Australian grey gelding, 16 hands, 9 years old, good trotter and quiet. And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES FOR DECORATION.

On WEDNISDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at the Wacon Building, Church Gate street, Fort, the following fancy goods, consisting of bird cages, ice-boxes with refrigerators, Onyx marble gilt teapoys, sliding and table lamps, real marble, large size keyless clock under glass dome, bronze timepieces, bronze figures and busts, American rich electro-plateware, suitable for hotels, and messes, and clubs, Japanese tea and coffee sets, handsome folding screens and parcels, Majolica ware, singing bird with brass cage, large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, etc.

Catalogues are ready, and the goods are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite Messrs. King, King and Co.'s Offices, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of 2 drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets and chiffoniers, ottoman, marble top tables and teapoys, easy chairs, office seats, telescopic dining table, sideboard, dumb-waiter, arm chairs, revolving and plain top office tables, revolving book stand and glass book case, new designed bedsteads, single and double almirahs and wardrobe, clothes presses, "Maharaj" folding harmonium by Soundy and Co., mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co, in good order, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD BEHIND SUNKERSETH HOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Raoji Vinayak Juggonath Sunkerseth, the following piece of ground, viz. :—

All that piece of pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 1,741 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a large piece of ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 570, 327, 328, 329, and 57, new Nos. 268, 2168, 2141, and 508, old Survey Nos. 53, 56, 52 and, 10-215, and new Survey Nos. 8127, 8201, 7030 73, 74 and 83 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Sunkerseth, on or towards the west partly by the Mahomedan burial ground and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Raojee Vinayak Juggonath Shunkerseth and partly by the property of Shantaram Khatri, on or towards the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., vendor's Solicitors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, fancy curtains, flower pots, etc, the property of J. MITARACHI, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM, IN THE NORTH SIDE OF NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT LANE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 23th day of November, 1900, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhobie Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ebrahim, the following property, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1896, and indentures of further charge, respectively dated the 19th day of May, 1897, and the 1st day of December, 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12742, new No. 1019, old Survey No. 161, and new Survey No. 8016, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 516, 17, and 18, and Street Nos. 9-10 and 11, and all which premises are situated at Girgaum, on the north side of Night-soil Depot Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khursedjee Rustomji Daroowalla, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Rustomjee Setna, on or towards the north by the property of Purshotum Vithoba and by the property of Ganesh Raoji, and on or towards the south by the Night-soil Depot Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALE OF THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to him by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1900, at 1 p. m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors. The Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited

All that the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of six years from the 1st day of January, 1895, by virtue of an Indenture of Lease, dated the 9th September, 1896, and made between Khimji Lakhmidas and Motivahoo of the one part, and Mahomedally Dewraj and Meherali Dewraj Master of other part, in all the messuage or dwelling-house situate at Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. In the Registration Sub-district assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 492 and Street Nos. 487-499, Duncan Road, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a public gully, on the west by the aforesaid Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Narandi Govindji, and on the South by the property of Abdool Haji Miya Ahmedkhan, together with all and singular the boilers, engines, machinery, fixed and moveable tools, fixtures, implements and utensils.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds and a list of all machinery, etc., can also be inspected.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23th November, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One silver Chinese ice-pitcher, very prettily chased, about 295 tolas, suitable for presentation.
One silver Chinese tray, about 129 tolas.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

2 cases, each 100 pieces prints, 23 in. by 25 yards.
4 bales, each 200 pieces red blankets, 48 by 78 in. one lot coloured prints and muslin.
2 Indian carpets 9 by 10 ft. and 5 by 3 ft.
1 lot about 87 pieces artistically printed Jeypore door curtains.
A lot of wines comprising Italian clartet, Pullae Medoc St. Julian claret, burgundy, chambertin, Slater Rodger's sherry, beer, hock, whisky, ect.
One lot about 95 mirrors framed.
One lot miscellaneous articles, comprising one second-hand plate camera with stand, lense and dark slide, one enlarging lantern, one graphophone, plated spoons and forks, marble top teapoys etc.
1 second-hand upright piano.
1 English iron safe, 36in by 23, by 23.
1 ,, ,, 34 by 22 by 22, with Chubb's lock.
1 ,, ,, 32 by 21 by 21.
1 ,, ,, 38 by 18 by 18 with Chubb's lock.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1900. Auctioneers.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Coupon [illegible] always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranghat, Bancs

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

BULLOCKS, COWS, BUFFALOES SUPPLIED in large numbers 200 heads of Cattle supplied a week. For terms apply to

F. K. PATEL,
General Contractor, Mhow.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places :—

URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR ;

for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector upto 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2103).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 500 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

TO LET AT BANDRA.—Khar Road, 5 minutes' walk from the Station.

Two Blocks Nos. C 3 and C 4 of an Upper Storied BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 40 each.

One BUNGALOW No. A 1. Rent Rs. 35.

Also in the 2 Storied Building, for Hindus Block No. 2, on the Ground Floor, Rent Rs. 23 And for Parsees Blocks No. 7 (Ground Floor) Nos. 9 and 10 (First Floor) and No. 12 (Second Floor). Rent Rs. 25, 31, 26 and 30 respectively.

Apply to

MR. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Manager to Mr. J. N. Tata, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE :
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
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CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 98 9-16 unch'd.
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .....£64 13-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London.....29 1-2—1-16
Do New York .....63 7-8 unch'd.
Exchange on London at Paris .....25'11—1-2
Do New York .....4'85 plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England .....4 unch'd.
Do Short London Bills .....3 7-8 ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 ,,

REUTER ADVISES. Speice shipment as under :—
Silver to Bombay £80,000
,, Calcutta £20,000

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and the closing quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ...1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, France 109 1-2
30 days' sight Japan...149
,, ,, Shanghai.....209

The following shews the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced from Bombay to London and from London to Bombay, at Bombay, between the 19th and 24th November, 1900 :—

	3 1-2 per cents.	Total.
From Bombay to London...	1,27,600	1,27,000
,, London to Bombay...	5,75,000	5,75,000

SILVER.

The "Statist" of 3rd Now say:—The reaction in price continued, until Tuesday last when 29s. 11-16d. was reached. This fall brought the price down near to the Indian parity, and on Wednesday India was prepared to pay this figure. Sellers consequently raised their price immediately to 29s. 13-16d. and it has since risen to 29s. 15-16d, per ounce on buying reported to be for the mint. The further shipment of £500,000 in gold from India by the Indian Government is expected to be followed by renewed purchases of silver for the Currency Department, and this is partly responsible for the improvement in the price of the metal. The Indian exchange has slightly hardened the last day or two. But a further appreciable advance must occur before it reaches a point at which imports of gold from Australia or from London into India become profitable. When the Indian Government has completed its purchases of silver with the £1,500,000 of gold recently shipped, further buying will probably be delayed until the Indian exchange again causes imports of gold.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats were quiet but steady. Business in Manchester was quiet. The total sales amounted to 8,000 ; and 500 bales were sold on speculation and for export. Sale of Surats was 400 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 5 20-32 is quoted. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5-35	5-32	5'26	5'21	5.8
plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-64

In New York —

Receipts at the Ports were 44,000 bales against 39,000 bales last year.
Exports to Great Britain amounted to 16,000 bales and to the Continent ..... 28,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands are..... 10 1-4 (unchg'd.)
Futures, month of February ..... 9'88 plus 8
,, ,, of May..... 9'84 plus 10

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady and only a small business is reported. Mills are buying at low rates for new and old crop, and sellers seem anxious to sell new crop cotton at moderate prices. The closing rates are :—

		Ready.	Jan. 191.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	190	,, 193
,, F. Good	,,	180	,, 183
Broach Fine	,,	195	March 235
,, Good.....	,,	185	,, 225
Khandesh	,,	210	,,
Dhamangaon.....	,,	210	,,
Kuranja	,,	210	,,
Akola	,,	210	,,
Julgaon	,,	203	Jan.
Khandesh	,,	200	,,

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Week's receipts at U S Ports ...	280,000	264,000	423,000
,, Exports to U K.....	121,000	41,000	118,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	66,000	89,000	156,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	3,029,000	2,798,000	3,976,000
,, Exports to G B ... ,, ...	1,157,000	713,000	1,539,000
,, ,, to Continent .. ,, ...	785,000	1,050,000	1,230,0.0
,, Stock at U S Ports	780,000	1 015,000	1,238,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe preaffords the following comparisons with the two vious seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898.
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,050,0.0	3,770,000	4,450,630
Do. ,, ,, of Surats ...	91,000	38,000	59,210
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	630,000	796,0.0	845,690
Do. in London.....	15,000	1,000	4,000
American Afloat	350,000	112,000	519,000
East Indian ,, ...	8,000	—	1,000
Total..	803,000	909,000	1,369,690
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	5 20-32	4 7-32	3 3-32
Do. of Good Brownuger	4 16-32	3 13-32	2 1-2
Difference	1 4-32d.	26-32d.	19-32d

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay up to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous seasons :—

	Friday	Total to date. Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	571	4,645	12,093
Barsee and Nugur	326	3,855	951
Berar	920	9 454	14,374
Hingunghat.....	31	205	486
Dholiera	2	1,502	20,729
Broach	...	180	3,312
Compta and Dharwar.....	55	5,273	7,942
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals.....	310	1 2,379	51,970
Sind	...	151	3,152
Persian.....	...	719	225
American.....	33	673	2,227
Egyptian	52	1,577	847
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total.....	2,300	42,483	119,544

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

Business to the extent of 3,000 packages has been reported during the last week, and in local manufactures some 1,700 bales have been disposed of.

GREY GOODS.—The demand, though of a modreately good character, is not so large as usual at this time of the year. Buyers in the mofussil are holding off in expectation of lower prices in the near future. Dealers are willing sellers at the present level of rates. Delhi and Cawnpore merchants are not operating freely, in spite of the good demand and better prospects reported from that centre.

BLEACHED DYED GOODS AND PRINTS.—There is nothing important to report in these lines. Rates are same as before.

LOCAL GOODS.—A good demand continues for Chaddars and other goods current for the season at full values.

LOCAL YARN.—A moderately good business is passing in country-made yarns.

COTTON GOODS AND THE AMERICAN CROP.

"A subject likely to be of interest to many of your readers," writes a London correspondent, "is the state of the Cotton Goods Market at Manchester, as well as that for the raw material in Liverpool. During the past few weeks there has been something like a panic at both these centres, owing to the fact that the American cotton crop has turned out very much smaller than had been expected. Hardly any attention is paid in trade circles to the periodical statements issued from the Bureau at Washington regarding the state of the crop, but for years past the market has been accustomed to rely with confidence on the forecasts issued by Messrs. Neill Brothers, a great house of cotton brokers in New Orleans, who also have an agency at Liverpool. In the present season the forecast of this great firm has proved completely wrong, and the market in Liverpool found itself without stock, while prices were advancing at the other side of the Atlantic owing to the deficiency of the crop. The official figures issued from Washington are regarded as being always much below the probable crop, while Messrs. Neills' figures this year will almost certainly prove very much above it. The latest figures seem to indicate a crop of under 10 million bales, which would be a falling off of 1 1-4 million bales compared with last year. In other words it is thought that the supply will barely equal the demand, and prices after wild fluctuations for the raw, as well as for the finished product, are gradually adjusting themselves to the altered circumstances."

STEEL AND IRON.

The extent of the production of Steel and Iron in the United Kingdom is shown by the bulletin of the British Iron Trade Association just published. In round numbers the production is stated as follows for the first half of the current year for the Kingdom :—Pig Iron 4,540,000 tons, or about 240,000 tons less than in the same period of last year. The production of open-hearth Steel for the first-half of 1900 was 1,624,000 tons, or about 43,000 tons more than in the same peiod of last year ; and the production of Bessemer steel was for the first half of this year about 1,038,000 tons, or some 32,000 tons more than in the corresponding period. Thus there was a diminished make of iron ; but of open-hearth and Bessemer steel there was an increase, and a record out-put.

COAL.

The "Liverpool Journal of Commerce" states "on the highest authority" that there are at the present time two or three cargoes of American Pocobantas as coal in the Mediterranean for which absolutely no offers can be obtained. It is stated that this coal, of which so much has been said lately, is practically worthless for the purposes for which it is needed—the bankering of steamers. The coal is so brittle that up to 25 per cent. is wasted through handling, and English coal owners therefore regard American competition with indifference.

WHEAT.

THE WHEAT MARKET is quiet and scarcely any business is reported.

Wheat While Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-8.

In Linseed the market is quiet. Linseed, Bold old is Rs. 10-7 ; new Rs. 8-9.

SEEDS.

In Rapeseed the market is firm for ready delivery and somewhat dull for new crop. A quantity of bold Etawa has been sold at Rs. 8-5.

Brown Cawnpore old is quoted Rs. 8 ; New Rs. 6-7-6
,, Delhi ,, Rs. 6 8-6.
Yellow, Cawnpore, Rs. 7-4.
,, Guzerat, Rs. 7-12.

As regards Poppyseed Market little business passing. We quote :—

Poppyseed old Rs. 8-14. New Rs. 7-12.
The Castorseed market is firm.
Casterseed old is quoted Rs. 37-8. new Rs. 33-4 April-May, Delivery.

In Gingelly seed exporters are buying moderately at following rates r—

Gingellyseed New 50 per cent. Rs. 40 1-2
,, ,, 75 ,, Rs. 42-
,, ,, 15 ,, Rs. 43.
,, ,, Red .....Rs. 40-8

The following is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Fridays. receipt. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1899. cwts.
Wheat	1,905	2,184,410	4,970,868
Linseed	967	717,969	2,052,131
Rapeseed	423	621,224	1,945,997
Gingellyseed	6,986	1,208,866	1,264,143
Poppyseed	356	454,190	583,474
Groundnuts		46,003	141,932
Castorseed	1,381	513,338	879,771
Rice.....	2,139	12,830,759	5,942,543
Myrabollams	888	*299,983	.....

* Since 1st April 1900.

SUNDAY, EVENING, Nov. 25.

Reuter's telegrams to hand this afternoon aras follows :—

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£ 98 1-2—1-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 1-2 unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£110 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities .....£ 64 13-16 ,,
Bar Silver in London .....29 1-2 ,,
Do. New York .....63 7-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris.....25'11 1-2 plus 1-2
Do. New York.....4'85 unch'd
Discount Bank of England .....4 p. c. ,,
Do Short London Bills ..4 p. c. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills .....4 p. c. unch'd.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed steady. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and exports 500 bales Surat 50. bales. Imports 53,000 bales. Spot 5-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5'37	5'34	5'28	5'23	5'9
plus 2-64	plus 2-64	plus 2-64	plus 2-64	plus 1-64

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports were	40,000
Do. do last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain...	13,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-4 unchg'd.
Futures, month of Feruary.....	9'83 —2
Do. do. May.....	9'80 —4

SEEDS :—

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. Sellers : April-May. Dunkirk... 46f-9d. plus 6d. Tone quiet.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, Sellers : April-May. Havre-Antwerp and Dunkirk ... ... 44s. 3d.—3d. Tone quiet.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

"MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool friends' review of 8th inst. runs as follows:—After our last, prices have kept fairly steady, and shew little change : the fear of frost which coming after so much rain would have caused great havoc, kept people from operating ; at any rate it discouraged selling, and on the other hand the expectation that McKinley would be re-elected and that that would mean good trade and a healthy money market, induced some clever operators to anticipate this improvement by buying. The frost has not come: on the contrary, the weather is marvellously mild and warm, and the stunted plant is shewing fresh development, fresh vigour, and is fruiting freely. McKinley has been chosen, and that which is anticipated as usual does not happen. The election has fallen flat except in the share market, and we now come to the simple consideration of supply and demand, untrammelled by either a gigantic bull or bear account, and untouched by the spirit of speculation. Then what do we find? Crop estimates are being increased almost everywhere. Our Galviston correspondent, it is true, sticks to his estimate of 9 1-2 mill. and he certainly has been very correct in his forecasts during the past season, but a New Orleans friend, who has very bullish views, now raises his estimate to 10 mill. max. Our Memphis friends from 10 mill to 10,200,000 while one New York Friend coifirms his former estimate of 10,300 000, and another even cables :—"Believe 10 1-2 sure, more depends on date frost. In Lanca shire the trade prospects are not brilliant. During the month of October the cotton yarn exports have shewn a decrease of 38'2 per cent. and the cotton goods a decrease of 18'6 per cent. The exports to China alone shew a falling-off of 1,250,000 lbs yarn and of 30,000,000 yards of cloth. China used to take about 10 per cent. of the total exports. Small wonder that the daily spot sales here keep disappointingly small. On the continent the cotton trade is not good, with exception of France. We learn from very good sources that business is unsatisfactory almost everywhere. Short time is resorted to, and the consumption will certainly be much smaller than last season ; the Indian crop is very heavy, and many continental mills which last season were forced to take American cotton, will revert to East Indian cotton. Japan also will take less American cotton and more East Ind. cotton this season, and large number of cotton mills in the southern cotton states which cater for the China mart, will continue closed or on short time in spite of the anticipated revival of business in the United States. Should the believers in a short crop say 9 1-2 mill, prove right, we shall probably see higher prices later on, but we do not think that even then the short supply will become apparent before 2 or 3 months. We cannot help thinking however that with the very favourable weather ever since the middle of Sept. the crop will exceed the above figure by 3-4 millions and will reach say 10 1-4 to 10 1-2 millions. In conclusion, we ask our friends not to sell short, but we should certainly think it more prudent to sell out what they have got until prices have gone down to a somewhat lower level, with a view to re-entering the market. We should certainly advise our spinner friends, if they have yarn which they cannot sell, to sell temporary hedges of spring deliveries. Decline would put the spinner and manufacturer in sounder position, and might lead to a revival of business. "Our friends" in a P. S. further add :—P. S. 9th November. This morning there are cables in of heavy frost all over the cotton states, Memphis reporting 30° with a falling temperature. On the strength of these reports, our market has improved some 6 to 7 points, but the tone is rather quiet."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-31m., 1-21a. Low water, 7-31m., 7-3s.
Damoder Lukhmidas Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 11 a.m.
Lukhmidas Khimjee Mills Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Harihar Mills Company, Mint Road, 3 p.m.
University Examination Results—Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu and Mombassa, per R. I. M. S. Minto, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-day.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Fair, held in commemoration of Pir Hassan Shah, will commence at Mahim Bazaar Cross Road, to-morrow, and will continue for four days.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, accompanied by twenty-five followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday afternoon, and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

A MISSING COOLIE.—Lord Arthur Cecil, who resides at the Byculla Club, has reported to the police that his servant gave to a coolie at Byculla a leather box to be taken to the Yacht Club. The coolie did not turn up at the Club with the bag.

THE "MUNICIPAL MAGAZINE."—A vernacular contemporary states that arrangements are being made to start, from the commencement of the new year, a publication under the title of the "Municipal Magazine" for the discussion of municipal questions connected with the sanitary welfare of the city.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Kalikhan Fuzilud-khan for stabbing another Mahomedan, named Hidayatulla Lalmyah, with a pair of scissors, to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DR. GRACIAS.—The Royal Society of Arts, Industries and Commerce of London has invited Dr. Gaetano Gracias, an Indian scientific writer, to be a member of that learned body. Though very young Dr. Gracias has written many works. He was educated in his native country of Goa and now holds the post of Civil Surgeon of Nagar-Avely in the Damaun District.

A PICK-POCKET.—Mahomed Abdulla, a Mahomedan merchant, was, on Friday morning, going along Cazee Syed Street, Mandvie, when his pocket was picked of a silver watch, with gold chain attached, of the value of Rs. 200, by one Ali Sulleman, an old offender. The thief was immediately arrested by some townsmen and made over to the police with the watch and chain. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, the accused was charged before Mr. W. Webb with theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CART.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Luximon Rama, a cart-driver, aged fifty-five years, who resided at Coolivada, Mandvie. On Friday last, the deceased was driving his cart, laden with sugar-cane, along Bhindy Bazaar Road, towards Byculla, when he accidentally fell off his seat and one of the wheels passed over him. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Govind Malhari, an old offender, was charged with stealing a gold wristlet, of the value of Rs. 40, from the person of a Bunia boy, aged three. It seems that the child was being carried by a servant along Mandvie, on Friday afternoon, when accused came from behind and removed the ornament. The offender was caught red-handed by the servant and handed over to the police. The accused admitted one previous conviction. The magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE B. S. P.C.A.—During the month of October last 1 horse and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 11 horses 3 buffaloes and 103 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshah Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 280 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 21 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 6 offenders were warned and discharged by the magistrates.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held at Matoonga, on Saturday evening, by Mr. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Rama Mahadoo, a Hindu lad, aged 18, who lived at Chinchpoogly. On Friday morning, deceased went to visit his brother-in-law, who resides in a hut in an oart at Matoonga. In the afternoon Rama left the hut and proceeded to a tank close by to bathe. He was going down the steps of the tank, when his foot slipped. He fell in and was drowned. His body rose to the surface of the water next day. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

A SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY A LATE DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, younger son of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who was some time ago, employed as Deputy Collector at Poona, has filed a suit in the Bombay High Court against the Secretary of State for India, claiming Rs. 1,50,000 as damages for defamation of the plaintiff. It was stated that the Bombay Government, some time ago, issued a resolution, accusing the plaintiff of dishonest practices and of criminal breach of trust, but which was afterwards withdrawn, the plaintiff being meanwhile suspended. He had received no redress from the Bombay Government ; and an appeal to the Viceroy still remained unanswered. The plaint has, meanwhile, been presented in order to save the suit from being time-barred.

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—A private meeting of certain shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company is stated to have been held on Saturday, at the residence of Mr. Nowroji Manockji Wadia, Parsee Bazar Street, at which the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram presided. It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting, the shareholders declined to re-elect Mr. Wadia as a director ; and being the largest creditor of the mills, he was said to have soon after served a notice upon the company for repayment of a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 due to him with interest. This caused a flutter among those interested in the company. A *modus vivendi* was found by well-meaning friends of the concern ; and at Saturday's private meeting, it was arranged that Mr. Wadia should be re-elected a director ; that the affairs of the land and mills should be separated and placed under two managers, as desired by the shareholders, &c.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1900-1901.

It is proposed to hold the First Extra Meeting, on Saturday, 8th December 1900, and about Thirteen Extra Meetings will be held on Saturdays during the Season, up to the beginning of April, 1901.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Private Paddock... ... ... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only } Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock ...Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by Remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure ... ...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ... ... } ... ,, 1
including free Ticket for 1 Lady. }
Ladies (not holding Tickets) ... ... ,, 2
Children ... ... ,, 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

CORRECTION.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING,

1ST DAY, 8TH DEC.

2nd day Saturday, 15th Dec., 1900.

In Novice Plate for "1st April, 1898" read "1st April, 1899."

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE DADABHOY NOWROJI TESTIMONIAL.

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

THE interesting and pleasing ceremony of unveiling the life-size portrait of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji took place on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao. The hall, with its gallery, was crowded to the utmost by an enthusiastic gathering. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was called to the chair.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, on behalf of himself and his co-secretary, Mr. M. Dadina, gave an account of the genesis of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Testimonial Fund. He said, as far back in July, 1899, a preliminary meeting of the most influential and representative gentlemen of the native community of this city, was held in that very Hall to recognise, the many valuable and disinterested public services which up till that time, covering nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had rendered to his countrymen. The late Mr. Framjee Nusservanji Patel, a name still cherished by the great mercantile community of Bombay, was called to the chair. That gentleman explained to the meeting assembled the object for which it had been called, and Mr. Naoroji Fardunjee, whose name is a household word in the city and elsewhere, proposed the following resolution :—"That this meeting acknowledges the disinterested labours and services rendered by Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee to this country during a long series of years, and desires to express its application of them in a suitable manner." This recognition took the form of an address accompanied by a purse. The resolutions in reference thereto were, "That an address be presented to Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee before his departure to England, and that a subscription be raised for the purpose of acknowledging his disinterested services to the country and the form of the testimonial be left to the decision of the committee of management to be appointed at the meeting." A committee consisting of thirty influential citizens with Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., (the second) as president, was appointed. It is sad to have to say that there are only seven survivors of that committee at present, the rest having been gathered to the majority. But it would be an injustice were we, in this place, to omit stating the fact that it was chiefly owing to

THE INITIAL ACTIVITY OF MR. MEHTA

then recently arrived from England after being called to the Bar, that the movement had been so well set on foot. A month later a crowded meeting was held in that Hall to present the address previously voted. At the same meeting a purse was presented to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, which amounted to about Rs. 30,000. But the committee of the subscribers had resolved to set apart out of this sum Rs. 2,000 for a portrait, a reference to which was made in the concluding part of the address as follows : "We also solicit the favor of your kindly consenting to have a life-size portrait placed in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute." It may not be uninteresting to state that three noble contemporary Princes of Kathiawar were among the generous donors, namely, H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, H. H. the Rao of Cutch and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. This amount, reserved for the portrait, lay with the former secretaries ; but for some reason or another it remained unutilized, the subject having entirely escaped attention. On the death, however, of Mr. A. F. Moos, the original secretary, it was found that the principal with interest had swelled to Rs. 8,000. To obtain this sum legal formalities had to be gone through. On the 10th January 1898, Mr. Justice, (now Sir Arthur) Strachey made an order that the sum be handed over to three new secretaries, namely, the late Dr. K. N. Babadarji, Mr. D. E. Wacha and Mr. M. M. Dadina. On receiving the monies from the legal representatives of the late secretary, and after paying all costs incidental in the matter, the balance was remitted to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in London, with a request that he would sit for his portrait so as to enable as finally to carry out the wishes of the original subscribers to his Testimonial Fund. Always anxious to foster and support Indian talent and ability, Mr. Dadabhoy gave sittings to an artist of Bombay, who happened to be in London and who had well employed his time in the principal capitals of Europe in the pursuit of his art studies. Mr. N. N. Wrir is the young Parsi artist, and you will have an opportunity immediately of judging of his handiwork, which has been well spoken of by Sir W. Wedderburn and other English gentlemen who saw the portrait in London before its despatch here. It is a faithful likeness of that most prominent Indian citizen who has so richly earned by his unbounded zeal, his indomitable courage, his unselfish devotion and exemplary sacrifice in the cause of his country during a public career, now extending over fifty-five years, the esteem, gratitude and affection which were loudly emphasized by that unparalleled ovation he received in 1893 on his return to this country for a few weeks, sometime after the occurrence of that other historical event which records his entry, as

THE FIRST NATIVE OF INDIA

into the British House of Commons. The portrait arrived here some time ago, and on behalf of the subscribers of the original fund and the public at large, we now request you, Mr. President, who deservedly stand next only to Mr. Dadabhoy in his noble zeal, sacrifice and patriotism, to perform the pleasing ceremony of unveiling it, so that the present generation and generations to come may gaze with admiration and reverence on the features in canvas of one who has borne the heat and burden of a public life of half a century and upwards and still holds aloft, most unflinchingly and unwearedly at the venerable age of seventy-six, in a foreign land, which he has made his house, the standard of the moral and material regeneration of his country and his countrymen. In conclusion on behalf of the sub-cribers and the public we beg to offer our most hearty thanks to the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade for having kindly consented to take the chair on this Interesting and historical occasion. (Applause)

The portrait was unveiled amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who was heartily received, said it must have appeared from the report just read by Mr. Wacha that they had met that day to give a finishing stroke to what was done by the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in that very Hall more than thirty years ago to do honour to their friend Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. (Cheers.) Of the men who took an active part in the promotion of that meeting only seven were stated to be now surviving, the rest having been gathered to their fathers. But it was a matter of satisfaction that even seven men had survived to witness the present proceedings. In his younger days Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was described by one of those who knew him best as the promise of India ; while another gentleman expressed the opinion that there could be but one such man in a million, or according to a third one in three hundred million, (Applause.) They might fairly put a question to themselves whether the promise thus held out had been fulfilled, or whether the high eulogium expressed had been justified by the subsequent career of the man to whom they had met to do honour. It was a matter known to them all that he had attained this pre-eminent position not by reason of his riches or high birth. Mr. Dadabhoy prided himself on being

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

(Hear, hear.) In learning and industry, and especially in industry, he (the speaker) believed, he had scarcely an equal. But what was it that had endeared his name and made it a household word in this country and among the foreign nations with whom he had been brought into contact ? In order to answer that question they might just cast a glance on the way in which he had developed himself. In the very early part of the century the work which the British Government had to discharge was the work of conquest and subjugation. The consolidation period next came and it expired just at the time when Mr. Dadabhoy began to succeed in the many walks of usefulness which he had carved out for himself in the surroundings of this city. Then followed the third period, which might well be called the reconciliation period, or rather the period of reconstruction. On what line was this work of reconstruction to be undertaken ? They were laid down in Mr. Dadabhoy's own words, that the people of this country should come to regard the existence and

THE CONTINUANCE OF BRITISH DOMINION

in this part of Asia to be an unquestionable factor. But along with the foundation so laid and the sure basis so well put, there was the other thing that by reason of the conquest and of the consolidation the people of India should be raised to a place of equality among the other nations of the earth. (Cheers.) The work of reconciliation was between two parties, but that of reconstruction solely rested on the Indian population. They had to reconstruct the edifice which had been shattered by conquest. This was the work which commenced fifty years ago and which was still continued on the lines laid down by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. The conciliation was the first plank of this platform—reconciliation between opposite races ; reconciliation between Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians; reconciliation between the British and Indian races as a whole. Mr. Dadabhoy was the first man to accomplish most of those things which some were still dreaming of being able to accomplish. Again, they had not only to reconcile the native communities with each other, but also to reconcile the two opposite interests represented by the dominant British power and by the protected Indian communities who drove under that power. It was the most serious work to undertake and it had been undertaken on both sides. It might be said that in this work of reconciliation

MR. DADABHOY'S EXTREME POSITION

had not been as helpful and as serviceable to the cause of this country as they might expect. But any one, who had studied his writings and his speeches carefully and attentively, would say that such a calumny as this would never lessen the affection and esteem in which the people held him. (Cheers.) In his writings as well as in his speeches there was not a single sentence or expression, even the most casual, which could be pointed out in support of the allegation that Mr. Dadabhoy had created a gulf which did not previously exist. (Hear, hear.) It was with a thorough conviction of the truth he had said that the phenomenal poverty of this country must cause anxiety both to the dominant and protected classes. It was to the highest interests of both the countries to acknowledge that truth. It was no use ignoring facts, when those facts were proved ; and in Mr. Dadabhoy's case he would assure them that there was not a single sentence or figure put down in any of his books which did not represent mature thought and life-long study. It was not that he had uttered them for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage in a discussion. These facts were being slowly filtered, and those who had followed the recent discussions in Parliament and the press must have found that, slowly and surely, the officials and non-officials, journalists and men of business in England had come to realise, that India was not the rich land which the travellers of old times had described it to be. It was

A POOR COUNTRY

which required a specific regimen and treatment. And what were these regimen and treatment ? They were exactly those which Mr. Dadabhoy had been recommending to those responsible for the government of this country. He was afraid to admit that there might be those among them and among Englishmen, who really thought there was no room for such an extreme position which had been taken up by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. But whatever might be their individual opinion, whether they be Englishmen or Indians, there was no doubt that the matter was too serious, and that seriousness had been emphasised by recent events, which he thought could not fail to work out their own satisfaction. Mr. Ranade then dwelt at some length on the work Mr. Dadabhoy had undertaken of educating the English public with regard to matters Indian, and on his disinterested and untiring labours in the cause of India. In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers to follow the example set to them by Mr. Dadabhoy and continue the work of reconstruction on the lines laid down by him.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and the same common jury.

A DAMAUN REFUGEE ON TRIAL.

Fremji Keshowji was placed at the bar on charges of abetting the forging of share certificates in the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company ; of forging valuable securities ; of using as genuine forged documents, and of cheating Mathuradas Harridas of Rs. 8,000. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution. For the defence, a witness, named Damodar Jewraj, was called and deposed to the effect that he had advanced Rs. 18,000 on nine of the Madras Company's shares. The shares had been redeemed at a later date. During the time he had the shares, they had been transferred to his name, and he had received the dividends due on them, but he did not know who paid them. He had not sent to the company for the dividend.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the defence, submitted that the accused had only been made the tool of interested persons, who had kept themselves concealed. The defence had never attempted to make out that the shares were genuine. The person who forged the shares was not before the Court. The jury had no evidence to show that the accused was in any way connected with their fabrication. The whole case for the prosecution must stand or fall on the evidence of Yeshvant, the printer. Counsel asked the jury not to swallow all the statements of that witness. There was no evidence to show that the accused had ever asked Yeshvant to get the bogus share certificates printed. There was a total absence of evidence corroborating Yeshvant's statements. His statement, if believed, was calculated to show that he was connected with the fraud that had been committed. With reference to the letter alleged to be written by the accused from Damaun to the editor of the "Bombay Summachar," the learned counsel said curiously enough the letter did not bear the Damaun post mark, but bore a post mark which showed that it must have been posted at Mumbadevi in Bombay at 4-45 p.m. on 14th June, on which day the accused was in Damaun. The learned counsel presumed that it must have been posted in Bombay by somebody who was interested in getting the accused into trouble with a view to his own personal safety. The theory of the defence, under the circumstances which had come to light, was that the accused was only a go-between in the transactions in which he was employed by Gangadas, and that he was not aware of the fraud that was being perpetrated by others.

Mr. Kirkpatrick next summed up the evidence for the prosecution. He said two material points had been admitted for the defence, which would materially lighten their labours. One was that forgeries had been committed in respect of the share certificates, and the other was that accused delivered the forged certificates to certain persons. Prisoner was charged with abetting the commission of the offence ; and the evidence was ample enough to show that he got the forged certificates printed, and that he used them as genuine. The evidence of Yeshwant must have satisfied the jury that the accused gave the orders for the printing of the share certificates which were forged ; and that they were made over to the accused when printed. There was no reason why Yeshwant or his master should tell a false story about the printing of the certificates. There was said the learned counsel, ample corroboration of the statement of Yeshwant that it was the prisoner who gave the order for the printing of the false certificates ; and if he gave the order, it must follow that he used them as genuine, knowing that they were forged. The witness called by the defence that day did great disservice to the accused himself. His evidence showed that the accused was either in league with Gangadas for the use of the forged certificates, or that he gave Gangadas the slip and used the certificates, as he thought, for his own advantage.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, 2,049 tons, Captain W Chapman, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain L Labett, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, 12th November, with a general cargo, 85 horses and 37 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain T E Smith, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, 27th October via coast ports, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Chisholm, 1681 tons, Captain E Worfolk, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers: Rev W A Leston, Mrs and Miss Leston and Miss P Leston. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Zanzibar, 1st November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Reanie, Mrs Elliott and 5 children, Mr Murray, Subedar N Trevare, 5th B L I, Subedar Hassan Khan and three friends, Mr Nelnyse's wife and 5 children and 61 deck.

THE German East African Line s s Sultan, 1,751 tons, Captain R Pohlenz, cleared on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Agnesto, Col H C M Lucas, Khan Bahadoor D Kharboth, Mr F W Hanson, Mr A Hore, Mr D G Smith, Major and Mrs Hartigan and infant, Mr R S Mansfield, Mr Rhodes, Mr Stansfield, Mr E A Woodward and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 22nd November, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Nadirshaw and two friends, Mr Thompson, Major Dunsterville, Lieut Majoribanks, Capt Braddell, Mr and Mrs Dove Wilson, Mr Val, Mr Ahmed, Mr and Mrs Duncan and child, Mr. Nagarkar, Mr. Tricumdas, Mr Tarachund and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Sirdhana s	Smith	Calcutta, Oct 27.
21	Canara s	Stebbing	Zanzibar, Nov 1.
	Oriental s	Jephson	Aden, Nov 19.
	Henry Balckow s	Labett	Busreh, Nov 12.
	Clan Chisholm s	Worfolk	Glasgow.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Zaida s	Grier	Negapatam.
	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta.
	Chilka s	Tepper	Rangoon.
	Cardium s	Daniel	Hamburg.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden.
	R I M S Dalhousie	Peffard	Sydney.
	Florida s	Chapman	Marseilles, &c.
	Sultan s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Oriental, for Aden.
" Bombay, for Liverpool, Hull, &c.
" Sirdhana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Henry Bolckow, for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—25 hogsheads, ale, H J Rustomjee and Co; 76 cases confectionery, T Akberally, 35 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Eduljee and Co; 75 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Stanley Hall s—60 cases soap, D Cawasjee.
FROM CHARENTE.
Stanley Hall s—125 cases brandy, D Cowasjee,
FROM HAMBURG.
Johannesberger s—1 puncheon brandy and 100 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—10 packages medicine, hams, cheese, &c, Treacher and Co.
Arabia s—90 cases provision, D Cowasjee; 1 hogshea whisky and 3 hogsheads and 4 cases port wine, Phipson and Co; 28 cases port wine, H J Rustomjee and Co; 23 cases champagne Jamsetji Framjee.
FROM GLASGOW.
Nubia s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—15 cases whisky, Chas Phillimore and Co.
Clan Lamont s—10 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Arabia s—101 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 202 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 36 cases brandy, S Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 24.

For LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—21 bales wool, Jeena Vally; 40 bales wool, Nensey Heerjee; 28 bales wool, R Dossa; 220 cwt Myraballams, Wagjee, Becher.
Stanley Hall s—1003 cwt Myraballams, Wagjee Becher.
FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—70 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 270 bales Cotton, Guddum and Co.
FOR HULL.
Mikado s—4000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—21 cwt horns, H A Mahomed.
FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th November.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 26th instant and Thursday the 29th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 27th instant.
(3) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 28th instant.
(4) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Battalion will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday next the 29th instant on the Oval for Drill under the Adjutant.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No-333 Vol H E Prescott, "C" Company from the 22nd November 1900 to 1st January, 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 23th November.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters tomorrow and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday morning at 6-45 p.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, 1st prox, at 4 p.m., sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.—No. 4 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
4. Orderly Sergeant for the week:—
No 1 Company—Sergt R B Lenehan.
No 2 Company—Sergt R W R Pennington.

By Order,
C. C. KUNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Club on Saturday, December 1st, particulars of which can be seen on the notice board. No invitations will be issued after Friday, Nov. 30.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 6.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

587-00—Madhawjee V—Ladha Keshav vs Lalice Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

Long Causes.

511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A Satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
556-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnoo and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
183-93—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and Captain and V.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.
118-93—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dama an vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
For Dismissal.

235-988-00—M J and M—Liladhur Dewchund and others vs Gormukhrai Ramsaimul and another—Tyabjee D and Co—For dismissal under rule 42.
751-00—Dikshit and D—Oodechund Khushaljee vs Foolchand Navalmal and others.
763-00—H J R Hemming—J Stanley Smith and another vs Dawoodbhoy Abdul Cadur and others—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

266-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.
68-2662 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
348-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
708-99—Captain and V—Purshik Gungadhar Padey vs Luximbai and others—Shamrao and M. Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghrai vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Sakiatwalla.
357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatoorbhoo Rattansey and another—Captain and V.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansuklal D and J.
2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

THESIGER—WALLACE—November 6, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev W Page Roberts, Canon Residentiary of Canterbury, and Minister of St. Peter's, Vere Street, assisted by the Rev A Ridgeway, Vicar of the Parish, the Hon Percy Mansfield Thesiger, second son of General Lord Chelmsford, G C B, of 5 Knaresborough Place, S W, to Katharine Frances, only daughter of Alexander Falconer Wallace, Esq. of 20 Hyde Park Gardens.
WATT—HART—November 17, at St Paul's Canonbury, by the Rev H L C de Candole, James E H Watt (P and O S N Co) eldest son of James Watt, Esq, Aberdeen, to Eleanor Alice, only daughter of Patrick Hart, Esq.

DEATH.

ALLEN—November 4, at 13 Princes Gardens, Sir G Allen, K C I E. aged 69.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HINDLEY—November 18, at Agra, the wife of Clement D M Hindley, M A, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, Delhi, of a son.
PROUDLOCK—November, at the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund, the wife of R L Proudlock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—MAYNARD—November 19, at St George's Church Agra, by the Rev Mason Chaplin, Henry Lawrence Anderson, Bhopal Battalion, son of the late Major-General R P Anderson, to Ethel Agnes Anderson Maynard, daughter of the late Colonel F H Maynard, Benzal Staff Corps.
LINGARD—CONLAN—November 13, at St Nicholas' Church, Ayarpatta, Naini Tal, by the Rev A H Langridge, M A, Alfred Lingard, M B, M S, D Ph, Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, to Doreen, eldest daughter of Maurice Conlan, Esq, co. Kildare, Ireland.
WESTERN—YATES—November 19, at St John's Church, Peshawar, by the Revd A Storrs, Army Chaplain, John Sutton Edward Western Major, 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Colonel William Charles Westerns, to Lilian Peel Yates, daughter of the late George Bayless Yates, Esq, of Sunnyside, Grouville, Jersey, and the Park, Nottingham.

DEATHS.

BERNERS—November 20, in London, Henry Berners, late of Calcutta.
MAULE—November 20, at Baghavapuram, the Rev F B Maule, Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.
ROLLO—October 30, at Ajmere, of diptheria, Donald Duncan (Bootles), the darling baby son of Mr and Mrs A D Rollo, aged 5 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1900.

IT is reported that Lord Kitchener is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General to enable him to replace Lord Roberts in South Africa. Further we hear that Lord Kitchener is maturing plans for terminating the war, and that all correspondents will be withdrawn from the Transvaal before the operations begin. These statements are not made authoritatively and may not be quite true. We hope, however, that they are, in the interests of our own troops and of the country they have conquered, which would now fain be at rest. Lord Roberts is a humanitarian before all things, and though he has uttered terrible threats against the rebels who refuse to submit, they know, as well as we in India—so much better acquainted with him than the people at home—that he will never put them into execution. Had he not felt the pressure of public opinion too strong for him, he would never have confirmed the death sentence on Hans Cordua, the leader of the conspiracy, to effect his capture. Lord Kitchener is a man of another calibre. He may be as humane, in his own way, as Lord Roberts, without the capacity for recognising where clemency is desirable; but he is generally pronounced to be a man of iron, stern, relentless, determined to a degree, a soldier before all things. Several proclamations of warning to the recalcitrant Boers have been issued. They have been given clearly to understand that we have irrevocably annexed their country, and they are no longer honourable enemies, if they still bear arms, but rebels. They have been told that the twenty-five thousand prisoners we hold will not be liberated until they surrender. Every opportunity and every inducement to come in has been offered them. But they remain obdurate. Mr. R. H. Davies, in his "American testimony to the Boers," considers them to be the last of the crusaders; that they rode out to fight for a cause as old as the days of Pharaoh and the children of Israel, against an enemy ten times as mighty as was Washington's, in his war for independence. "As I see it," says he, "it has been a Holy War, this war of the burgher crusader, and his motives are as fine as any that ever called a 'minute man' from his farm or sent a Knight of the Cross to die for it in Palestine. Still, in spite of his cause, the Boer is losing, and in time his end may come, and he may fall. But when he falls he will not fall alone; with him will end a great principle, the principle for which our forefathers fought—the right of self-government, the principle of independence," which is a piece of very fine writing, but incapable of resisting the strong light of day. The sight of this handful of men, determined to fight to the death for the birthright of their country, and to the last drop of their blood, is pathetic. We have been taught to admire men "fighting fearful odds for the ashes of their fathers and the temples of their gods." But the rebel colonists are disturbing the ashes of their fathers that they may secrete their stores of ammunition and defiling the temples of their gods by converting them into block-houses. The English generals as well as their friends cannot but acknowledge their pluck and endurance. But the time for sentiment has passed. The interests of peace and tranquility in the whole of South Africa demand the adoption of severe measures.

Lord Kitchener is reported to be maturing plans for terminating the war and as a preliminary he desires the withdrawal of all war correspondents. The soundness of the preliminary step must commend itself to those who recall the experiences of Atbara and Omdurman. Certain correspondents there, as in South Africa, to use Mr. Winston Churchill's words, "sent home reports which were written less with a view to maintaining the honour of the Army and telling the truth than with a view of making a boom." The mischief, which unchecked enterprise of this kind is capable of working, is incalculable, and when applied to a task of the kind that must now perforce be taken in hand, would inevitably lead to disaster among our men, whose movements must be most rigorously concealed from the enemy. There will doubtless be an outcry in the pro-Boer press. But it will be a voice crying in the wilderness. Mr. Julian Ralph, in his "Century" article," a Yankee correspondent in South Africa, says: "It requires almost brazen assurance in a correspondent to complain of the behaviour of the censors when his own ranks contain such characters—men who shut themselves out of the circles of both the officers and their own self-respecting associates." Then Mr. Prevost Battersly, in the "National Review," felt himself constrained to ask that in future only representatives of the big dailies, the illustrated weeklies and certain recognised agencies shall be allowed at the front, and only men of proved ability or of indubitable qualifications shall be permitted to correspond. The object of his paper is to advocate a more drastic measure, namely, the severance of the correspondent from the telegraph wire; for, as he says, the use of the cable has an evil influence of more than one kind. It is a continued temptation to that undue previousness which often differs little from the common lie. Cut him adrift from the telegraph and give him, within the limits of good manners, absolute liberty in all his letters, of fair comment on what he sees. There is much to recommend this plan. Once the censor exercised his full power every correspondent's messages sank to the same level. There was no special information to be had. As for letters from the front, Lord Roberts told the "specials" that so long as it was for their country's benefit they should have full opportunity to speak their minds, and that he would be interested when he had the opportunity to read their comments. The correspondents do not deny that the promise was faithfully kept. But now war is at an end. The work is that of police, and correspondents are no longer necessary or desirable. The presence of any one of them could but tend to hamper the pursuit of the rebels, if nothing worse.

The military position, according to last advices, directly received, is this:—The country on both sides of the Natal-Transvaal Railway is ranged by bands of excellently-mounted Boers unencumbered by transport. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 burghers in arms between the Natal-Johannesburg line in the vicinity of Heidelberg, down to Greylingstad and on to Bethel, Ermel, and Carolina, hitherto unoccupied country, and a region which General French's recent march from the Delagoa line to Heidelberg did not clear. This part of the country will remain dominated by the Boers until the various centres are garrisoned and mobile columns held in readiness to ride down the guerilla bands. At present neither the Delagoa nor the Natal-Transvaal line is secure. On the western side the Free Staters are equally active, raiding and looting. In addition to the Ermel and Carolina commandoes Christian Botha is reported to be threatening Volksrust with 400 men. Even Natal itself is not free from the enemy, small bodies of whom come down from the Drakensberg to within a few miles of Ladysmith on looting expeditions. De Wet's reply to Lord Roberts was that he "would go on with the War" and Captain Demange, the French Military attache with the British Army, on his return to Marseilles, gave it as his opinion that the Boers in spite of their exhaustion will contrive to keep up guerilla warfare for a long time yet. Now that they are scattered they will hold out as long as possible and will "unceasingly harass the British troops." They have, as Mr. Kruger's grandson Eloff is reported to have said at Lorenzo Marques, "lost everything and are fighting despairingly now." Lord Kitchener has no longer to deal with an honourable enemy but with bands of desperadoes. Even Lord Roberts, with his monumental magnanimity, is constrained to characterise them as bands of marauders whose operations are carried on in an irregular manner, in very many cases by insignificant bodies of men—operations that are ruinous to the country and entail endless suffering on the burghers and their families. It is no longer legitimate warfare and the work which Lord Kitchener commences is the dispersion, capture or annihilation of these bandits, the last chapter of the war. Kindness and conciliation have been tried and have failed. The adoption of rigorous measures is now imperative.

EXCELLENT as is the work carried on by the Victoria Technical Institute of Bombay, its extension is hampered by want of funds. The Committee of the Institute in their annual report express regret that the finances show no margin, either for such contingencies as urgent building repairs or for further developments of technical instruction, the field for which is very wide. The Victoria Institute and the Reay Art Workshops are together doing but a small fraction of the work that is necessary if technical education is to receive the attention it deserves. At the Jubilee Technical Institute the courses of instruction are severely utilitarian, yet they embrace but a small area of the field of industrial training. They are limited to mechanical engineering, cotton manufacture, metal work and enamelling and practical locomotive work. During the year ended on the 31st March last there were 177 students attending the classes, the number being the same as in the preceding year. The majority of the students were Hindus of whom there were 106; Parsees numbered 37, and there were twenty Portuguese and Native Christians. Europeans, Eurasians, Jews and Mahomedans together only numbered fourteen. The Department of Engineering is the most popular with the students, for 121 students attended the courses under that head, while only 56 went in for cotton manufacture. A large proportion of the students come from the mofussil; indeed since the opening of the Institute students from places outside have greatly exceeded the number belonging to the City. The mofussil districts have sent in 1,111 students, while Bombay has contributed only 763. The examination results for last year show a percentage of 87 successes in engineering practice and the complementary science subjects, and of 88 in the cotton course. The school for sheet metal working and enamelling is divided into two departments, and while good work has been produced in the sheet metal classes nothing was done by the enamelling department.

Some friction arose between the committee and the teacher of the enamelling classes, to which the committee's reference to various difficulties in connection with the working of the department no doubt alludes. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter but their report is not included in the present annual statement. In reference to the results of the examinations the committee make one rather naive remark. They say "successful students in the examination of the third year have generally proved themselves worthy of employment." That is the sort of observation that one would expect to come from somebody other than the committee, for if after a three-years' course at the Institute, students are not worthy of employment, what is the value of the instruction given? The ambiguous remark must, however, be interpreted in the sense most creditable to the Institute, for it is also stated that year after year a large percentage of passed students find good employment and good salaries in engineering and manufacturing establishments. Government last year issued an order requiring candidates for the second class engineer certificate under the Boiler's Act to produce, in addition to the three-year's workshop certificate given by the Institute, a certificate showing that he has worked for twelve months in a mill, factory or workshop. To enable students to obtain this additional experience the committee have been able to induce the number of employers to receive successful students into their workshops for a year. It is a great pity that the scope and usefulness of the Institute are restricted by the want of money. With the sanitary improvement of Bombay in progress one of the greatest needs is a body of trained native sanitary engineers and plumbers, but while the committee recognise the advantage that would result from classes in those subjects they have been unable to establish them because of the lack of funds.

THE ruined city of Viyanagar in Southern India, a visit to which was included in the programme of the Viceroy's tour, was from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century the capital of the most powerful and extensive Hindu empire of modern times. The imperial house is still represented by a descendant who maintains the name of an Emperor, but his power extends over only a few villages, of which he enjoys the revenue, in the Nizam's Dominions. The empire was founded in the first half of the fourteenth century by Raja Sangam, a powerful vassal of the Ballals, and his five sons. When, at the close of the thirteenth century, the Mahomedan kings of Delhi were tempted to cross the Nurbada, Southern India was separated into five Hindu kingdoms. After the overthrow of the Gujerath and Maharastra kingdoms Mallik Kafur, the great general of Allauddin, went further south and conquered the Ballal and Kakatiya kingdoms in Mysore and Telangana. Political intrigues at Delhi and rebellions in Gujerath demanded attention and no advantage was taken of these conquests. The last king of the Ballals went into seclusion and his vassals became independent, but one of the most powerful of them, Raja Sangam, quickly rose and absorbed the Ballal Kingdom and portion of the Telangana Kingdom also. His five sons, but notably Haribar and Bukk aided in the extension of the new Hindu empire, which eventually became the most powerful and prosperous in Southern India.

The city of Viyanagar was founded in 1336 by Haribar, the eldest of the five sons of Sangam. The first dynasty lasted for 160 years and after the second dynasty had occupiedthe throne for sixty-five years the last great Hindu kingdom of South India fell before the combined armies of the Mussulman Kings of Bedar, Golkanda and Bijapur. The battle was fought on the south bank of the Krishna, near the village of Dhanur, on the 25th January 1565. The kingdom thereafter continued to exist in a much reduced state. The capital was moved to Chandragiri and the last king of that place was Sririang, who had to give up his possessions to Shabaji Bhosale, the father of Shivaji. To the son of Ramaraja who lost an empire at the great battle in 1565 had been given the jagir of Anagundi, a suburb of Viyanagar, and until lately his descendants enjoyed a respectable income. The present Raja however had his income reduced by a technicality, which deprived him of a pension that had been granted to the family by Government in return for the possession of Hospet and Bellary. It is one of the ironies of Indian history that the representative of a one time powerful dynasty is living almost in penury. The visit of the Viceroy to the ruins of the ancient imperial capital has given Mr. B. R. Natu, B.A., L.L.B., a reason for preparing an interesting sketch in which the rise and fall of the Empire of Viyanagar are graphically described.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 6 a.m., to-day.

ELSEWHERE will be found an advertisement in which the Karachi Port Trust invites tenders for a loan of two lakhs of rupees. Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, repayable in 30 years, and will bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

MR. A. KENSINGTON, Divisional Judge, will be posted to Delhi on return from furlough.

WE are requested to state that the Koover Sahib of Patiala's stable will not be seen at the forthcoming Lucknow meeting.

IF the home authorities can supply the new wire guns, four batteries of Royal Horse Artillery will be re-armed next year.

MAJOR MULLALY, D. A. Q.-M.-G. for mobilisation, has been granted an extension of his appointment for two years.

THE Government has sanctioned the replacement of the equipment, stores, and horses of the two ammunition column units sent to China.

THE third convoy of sick, consisting of 181 native troops and followers, sailed on the 21st from Weihai-wei for Calcutta, making a total of 576 native sick returned from China.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday Mr. Justice Tyebjee and a common jury concluded the trial of a case in which Premjee Keshowjee was charged with abetting the forging of share certificates of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, of forging valuable securities, of using as genuine forged share certificates, and of cheating Mathuradas Haridas of a sum of Rs. 8,000. The case had created a sensation in the share market, and the Court was crowded during the trial by a large number of sharebrokers, who, in their own interests, looked with disfavour upon the offences committed. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the charge of forging the share-certificates, but unanimously found him guilty of abetting the offence and of cheating Mathuradas. His Lordship, in passing sentence said that in a commercial city like Bombay, where there were so many mills, and such large sums of money were invested in shares, it was quite necessary that they should be protected against fraud. Bearing these facts in mind, his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Navrojee, late Member of Parliament, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday last. The hall was excessively overcrowded by natives, who manifested a warm interest in the proceedings. It may be remembered that, on the 3rd August 1869, a public meeting of natives was held under the presidency of the late Mr. Framjee Nasarwanjee Patel, and with the support of prominent citizens like Mr. V. N. Mandlik, Vinayek Jagannath Sunkersbet, Mr. Novrojee Fardoonjee, Dr. Bhau Daji and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, at which it was resolved to present an address and a purse to Mr. Dadabhai Navrojee previous to his departure from Bombay for England. The subscription list realised a sum of Rs. 30,000, out of which a purse of Rs. 25,000 was subsequently placed at the disposal of Mr. Dadabhai, and after defraying necessary expenses, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was set apart for an oil portrait of Mr. Dadabhai to be placed in the Framjee Hall. The portrait had arrived from England recently, and on Saturday Mr. Justice Ranade performed the unveiling ceremony in doing which he gave an interesting sketch of the public career of Mr. Dadabhai. A full account appears on page 3.

HOW ROME WOULD HAVE DONE
TO WELCOME HOME HER WARRIORS.

EVERY one, says Mr. Frank Stevens, has lately been talking of the wonderfully enthusiastic reception given to the C.I.V. S.s, and of their triumphal march through the City. With splendid unanimity one and all have cheered the bronzed citizen-soldiers, who have upheld the honour of their country on the burning South African veldt—oft-times in the face of terrible odds. So novel and so magnificent does the spectacle appear to us, we hardly realise, perhaps, that in thus welcoming home our sons and brothers, we are in reality only repeating a custom which the mistress of the world—Great Rome herself—was wont to observe in connection with the return of her victorious generals from foreign service. Indeed, the march of the C. I. V.s through the City of London has so many points in common with the Roman "triumph," that a few words on the subject seem peculiarly appropriate at the present moment. In the first place, the triumph was a very special honour, only accorded to those generals who had been victorious over a foreign foe. Rome, we know, suffered from many civil wars, but a gain in any of these in no way entitled the victor to a triumphal entry into the mother-city. It was to the war of conquest alone such honours belonged; moreover the victor was not permitted to enter Rome at all until he did so in triumph. In these two particulars then, we may fairly claim to have followed the Roman precedent in our recent rejoicings. Our volunteers have been engaged most decidedly on a war of conquest, and, further, they did not set foot within the City of London until they entered amid the plaudits of their grateful fellow-citizens. Not unnaturally, considerable disappointment was felt that they were unable, for manifest reasons, to arrive upon the day set apart for the purpose, but even this circumstance is not without precedent, for it is on record that the Roman general, Lucullus, once waited for three weary years at the gates of Rome before he was able to enter as a "triumphator." In these days, I fear, the public would hardly brooke so long a delay.

THE ROMAN TRIUMPH HAD A FIXED ROUTE.

It started at the Campus Martius—the field of Mars—and ended at the Capitol. The streets were gay with decorations, garlands of laurel leaves hung from the houses, flowers were showered from the windows, and from all available heights which were thronged with eager spectators. The advent of steam has robbed us of the sight of an army encamped without the capital, awaiting the day of triumph, when it should march in to receive the thanks of the populace; but we still retain the gaily-dressed streets the laurel-leaves, and the throng of excited spectators.

Even the order of the Roman procession seems strangely familiar to us to-day. First of all came the Magistrates and Senate, whose offices in the old days were not unlike those of our Lord Mayor in the present. It was customary for the Roman dignitaries to ride on these occasions, much as certain Lord Mayors have done in London under similar circumstances. I imagine, however, that certain of the Roman senators must have presented a strange appearance on horseback, and that their dignity, which is almost a household word with us, must have suffered somewhat by the undisciplined behaviour of the fiery steeds they bestrode. The firmness of the Roman father, who never flinched while condemning his son to death, might easily have been severely taxed by a restive animal, and probably a triumph was to him a far more uncongenial undertaking than the delivery of long speeches, full of fine moral sentiments, previous to passing sentence on his offspring. Behind the Magistrates and Senate came the trumpeters, followed by slaves bearing the spoils of war, together with "cars," or representations, of the famous engagements, towns, rivers, and mountains, etc., which had figured in the campaign. The next feature of the procession has probably struck many people as a particularly undesirable one, namely, the appearance of a large number of

OXEN WITH GILDED HORNS.

Perhaps the Roman ox may have been of a more peaceful disposition than what we are accustomed to encounter in this country, but, peaceful or not, a drove of oxen can hardly have failed seriously to inconvenience the trumpeters in front not a little. It is doubtful whether a modern military band would continue to play long under such conditions, particularly if a scarlet tunic formed part of the prescribed uniform. At any rate, the oxen might be relied on to create a cheerful diversion among the crowd, by suddenly darting down side streets, as is their wont, only to be ignominiously brought back.

Behind the oxen came those prisoners who had not been sold into slavery—usually the old and weakly members of the conquered tribe, and by no means its most worthy representatives. This, however, was of little consequence to the Roman, as the entire number was put to death on the arrival of the procession at the Capitol. Following hard upon the captives came, in a four-horse chariot,

THE GENERAL HIMSELF,

gorgeous, but hardly comfortable. In the first place, his face was painted a bright red, while his head was crowned with laurels, and dressed to represent the Capitoline Jove, his garment, of purple and gold, being specially kept in the treasury of the Temple, and only produced on these occasions. In his right hand the victor bore a laurel branch (changed subsequently for one of palm), and in his left an ivory sceptre, surmounted by an eagle. Over his head a slave held a gold crown, and constantly reminded him, in a low voice, "that he was mortal." This fact must have been abundantly evident to the "triumphator," for how he managed to maintain his footing in a springless chariot, while both hands were occupied with his laurel branch and his sceptre, is somewhat of a mystery. Altogether, the position must have been one more of honour and glory, than of ease and comfort. The admonitions of the slave, too, cannot but have become very monotonous, and raised a longing in his heart to hand this familiar servant over to the tender mercies of the bulls with gilded horns. After the chariot came the soldiers, shouting,

"IO TRIUMPHE!"

or singing laudatory songs, and not infrequently bursting forth into ditties of an undisguisedly scurrilous description. And thus the procession wended its way to the Temple of the Capitoline Jove, where the oxen and captives were killed, the former to serve as the piece de resistance at the dinner which followed. The weary general descended from his chariot, and laid his laurel branch in the lap of the god, as a thank offering. The people shouted, the trumpets brayed, the sen

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND THE TIENTSIN RAILWAY.

AMERICA AND THE POWERS.

THE BEARING OF INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

GERMAN REVERSE DENIED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Russian authorities at Tientsin announce that the orders issued to hand over the railway have been rescinded, but no reason is stated.

The railway tickets are now printed in Russian.

America has addressed a Circular to the Powers suggesting less extreme measures regarding the punishments and indemnities as a basis of negociations with China.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Ealing, said that Count Waldersee had been immensely struck with the physique and bearing of the Indian regiments in China. His Lordship added that the hostilities in the Far East had proved that India was a source of strength and not weakness to the Empire.

The German reverse, mentioned by the "Morning Post" as having occurred, is denied.

Count Waldersee reports that a German detachment has defeated the Boxers at Ankiatchwang, killing fifty men and capturing eight guns.

Another squadron routed the rearguard of the Chinese troops who are flecing in disorder to Shansi.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" says that owing to the necessity for protecting the railway some troops will remain in Manchuria and will be reduced as the country settles down.

Official Russian despatches show that operations continue in Manchuria chiefly against forces of local chiefs, though some Chinese are engaged.

In consequence of the termination of the operations in Pechili the Russian troops are beginning to return home.

The river between Tientsin and Peking is now ice-bound and the cold is causing much suffering to the Indian troops.

A French despatch from Peking denies that the French have pillaged the imperial tombs. On the contrary the French prevented the Sikhs from pillaging them.

The battle-ship Glory has sailed for China.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RETURN OF REFUGEES TO THE TRANSVAAL.

PROMOTION FOR KITCHENER.

V. C. FOR A COLONIAL.

KRUGER OVATED THROUGH FRANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Arrangements have been made at Capetown for the return of 2,000 refugees to Johannesburg on condition that they enrol themselves in the town guard.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General to enable him to replace Lord Roberts in South Africa.

Lieutenant Welby, of the Tasmanian Contingent, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Warmbad.

Mr. Kruger received ovations at every station from Marseilles to Dijon.

In a speech he made when leaving Marseilles, he pointedly expressed the hope that the sympathies of Frenchmen would be followed by acts serving the Boer cause.

President Loubet will receive Mr. Kruger to-day or on Sunday.

NOV. 24, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Kruger arrived in Paris this morning and was received like a popular foreign sovereign.

Impassioned addresses demanding freedom and justice and declaiming oppressors were presented to him.

Mr. Kruger replied in a similar strain and said he looks to the nations to secure the independence of the Republics.

He then drove through the densely thronged streets, the wildest enthusiasm being displayed everywhere.

President Loubet received Mr. Kruger ceremoniously in the afternoon and afterwards paid a formal visit to him at his hotel.

The authorities in Paris took great precautions to-day to prevent any anti-British outbreak and the British Embassy was guarded.

Mr. Kruger, being fatigued, retired early and refused to see visitors. He was visibly chagrined at the streets being tranquil in the evening.

Nov. 25.

All the French papers are gratified at the absence of Anglophobe demonstrations on the occasion of Mr. Kruger's arrival.

The interview between Mr. Kruger and President Loubet was confined to the exchange of good wishes and politics were not touched upon.

THE GERMAN COAL DEPOT IN THE RED SEA.

Some friction has arisen between Turkey and Germany in reference to the coal depot at Fairzan Island, the Porte desiring to establish a Turkish depot while Germany insists upon retaining her own depot.

RETURN OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain has returned to London rom his Continental tour.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE A'BECKETT CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Master Gunner Acheson who demanded to be court-martialled for perjury, after the acquittal of Lieutenant a'Beckett at Dover has also been honorably acquitted.

The Press demand a searching enquiry into the whole case.

[The Home papers by this mail contained the following statement regarding the above case :—"A sequel to the a'Beckett court-martial case occurred at Dover on Nov. 5, Master-Gunner Acheson, R.A., who was the principal witness against Second-Lieut. P. a'Beckett, R.A., being placed under arrest, pending his trial by court-martial, the Judge-Advocate at the War Office having granted the application made by Acheson for such a trial in order to clear his character of the imputations which, he contended, were made at the a'Beckett court-martial. The Preliminary Court of Inquiry in Acheson's case was held at Dover Castle, Major Stone, R.A., presiding. It is understood that his trial at the general court-martial, which will be held shortly, will not be in respect to any charge of concocting or helping to concoct a plot to ruin the officer, but to show whether what he did was in the interests of the public, and whether he was guided only by a sense of duty, as he claims. Those officers who sat on the court-martial for the trial of Lieut. a'Beckett will be excluded from any part in this new court-martial, in order that it may be entirely unbiassed." If this be so and the court by its verdict affirms that Acheson was actuated only by a sense of duty it is not necessary to re-open the whole case or indeed any part of it.]

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS.

The latest bulletin says that the Tsar is better, having had some sleep.

BANQUET TO LORD AMPTHILL.

At a farewell banquet given to Lord Ampthill by the Metropolitan Liberal Unionist Federation, his Lordship said he had yet to prove he was not unworthy of the high trust confided in him.

If British rule failed India would revert to the anarchy and strife in which we found her, and it is our business, he said, to retain by justice what we had won by the sword.

In concluding his speech, he said, he hoped he had absorbed something of Mr. Chamberlain's patriotism and zeal.

NEW ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Government has issued three million of Exchequer bonds at three per cent. interest, repayable in 1905.

LORD WOLSELEY.

It is stated that Lord Wolseley has intimated that he relinquishes the Commander-in-Chiefship on the 30th inst.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AMEER.

The "Times," in a review on the autobiography of the Ameer, congratulates his Highness on the interesting work, which is a big step in the direction of influencing opinion in Great Britain with a view to establishing direct relations.

THE SALARWADY TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF THE SIGNALMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

Luxia, who was stoned recently by a signalman named Luxia, died at the Lanowli Hospital. He was in a state of unconsciousness till his death. He made no statement. Luxia will be placed before the Mamlatdar of Mawal taluka in a few days.

THE CENTENARY OF THE 16TH AND 17TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The Centenary of the 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry was celebrated yesterday on the General Parade-ground, where sports were held. Major Leigh and Colonel Light, the respective Commandants of the two Regiments, were "at home." After the sports a native drama was performed by the men of both the regiments combined, at which several military officers of the station were present.

OBITUARY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

Mr. N. D. Barclay, Traffic Manager, Calcutta Port Trust, died here to-day. Funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sunda arrivep here this evening.

ADEN, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 13-16
Bar Silver 29 1-2

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday evening :—

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) RACE.

Name,	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
H M S Magdala's I Cutter	Lt V Bowring	5	4	38	1	19	38
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk	5	9	48	1	22	48
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Mitchell	5	12	38	1	26	38
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Lt V Bowring	5	18	0	2	1	0
H M S Magdala's III Cutter	Mr L Bridle	5	18	52	2	1	52
H M S Assaye's Cutter	Lt H Morland.	Did not finish.					

1st prize won by H M S Magdala's 1 Cutter ; 2nd prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter (Mr Monk).

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Name	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S.
2 Turquoise	Mr E Tebbs	5	21	13	1	44	13
2 Forelle	Sec. Mr C T R Scovell	5	42	30	1	52	20
1 Isca	Mr J P Chrystal	5	24	56	1	57	56
1 Mannikin	32 Officers, R A	5	27	35	1	55	35
1 Ian	44 Mr W F Potts	5	27	52	1	43	52
2 Stella	9 Col H W Boyd, I M S	5	28	14	1	49	14
2 Chita	11 Mr E Comber	5	31	7	1	50	7
2 Nanta	15 Mr GT W Oliver	5	31	27	1	46	27
2 Melody	15 Mr J B K Macbeth	5	33	35	1	48	35

1st prize won by Ian ; 2nd prize won by Turquoise ; 3rd prize won by Nanta.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H.	M.	S
Titmouse	Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins	5	8	41
Lorna	Surgn G R McMahon	5	14	15
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5	14	20
Tomtit	Capt A Chichester	5	15	50
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5	16	24
Midget	Officers, R A	5	16	28
May	Condr W Chandler	5	2	3 0

1st prize won by Titmouse ; 2nd prize won by Lorna ; 3rd prize won by Coralie.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S TOUR.

SHIKAR AND FIREWORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAIRPUR, Nov. 23.

Their Excellencies arrived this afternoon at Khairpur and were warmly welcomed by his Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, Mir of Khairpur. Later in the afternoon the Mir paid a ceremonial visit to his Excellency, whose party were afterwards entertained by the Mir with an exhibition of hawking. The Mir dined with their Excellencies and party in camp.

Nov. 24.

On Saturday the Governor was entertained by the Mir at a shikar party, which proved very successful ; and the Governor secured a big bag. In the afternoon their Excellencies visited the civil hospital, barracks, technical school, carpet manufactory and other institutions. The carpet manufactory was started last year after the example of Amritsar and the Persian carpets turned out are excellent. It is the only manufactory of the kind in Sind. The technical school is the best in Sind, and owes its origin to the Vazir who is a great supporter of technical education in the State. After dinner their Excellencies witnessed a display of fire-works over the lake in the Lal Bungalow grounds.

AKRI, Nov. 19.

His Excellency held a darbar this morning in camp at which the following zamindars were presented, viz.:—Khuda Baksh Khan Mari, Budali Shah, Bahadur Chora, Panali Hingorjo, Mukhi Amaldas, Khipra Taluka ; Mahomed Hasham Wasand, Dhani Parto Rajpar, Gulam Bhambro, and Mukhi Hotchand, Sanghar Taluka ; Pir Dhan Thakur, Sayad Hasham Shah, Mahomed Alum Palli, Umerkot Taluka ; and Haji Mahomed Burgri, Samaro Taluka. The first-named individual deserves particular mention on account of his immense charities during the recent famine and cholera visitations in this district. He daily fed hundreds of destitute people ; found employment for the able-bodied immigrants on his extensive estates ; and generally assisted, both by his influence and substance, the efforts of Government to help the people in a very trying time. He is a good type of the substantial zamindar of the district, an unobstrusive and courteous middle-aged gentleman, whose interests are apparently all bound up in the prosperity of his district. After the darbar the party rode out for a shoot in the numerous dhands in the vicinity, which at this season of the year literally teem with duck, and returned in the evening after a very successful day. After dinner, their Excellencies were entertained with a display of fire-works provided by the local zamindars. The night was fine and the display, in the circumstances, excellent.

Nov. 20.

Their Excellencies and suite, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, left Akri at 8-30 this morning, and arrived at Shadipalli, were a halt was made for breakfast and transhipment. Captain Cameron, R. E., the District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, met their Excellencies' train and provided every facility in the way of transhipment, and afterwards accompanied the special train from Shadipalli to Hyderabad. If the advocates of the metre-guage could have been present to witness all the transhipment, even under the most favourable conditions, implies, their opponents might have looked forward hopefully to their early conversion and joining hands with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to speed the millenium, when there shall be no such thing as a metre-guage rail to be seen on Sind soil, the old rails having all been converted into Municipal lamp-posts. After breakfast, his Excellency having received a visit from H. H. Mir Fatehkhan of Mirpur and the impedimenta having all been transferred the party proceeded by special train to Hyderabad arriving at noon.

The magnificence of the little station of Hyderabad on this occasion deserves acknowledgment. A small shamiana very pretily decorated with all manner of gay coloured streamers was erected on the right of the platform, where their Excellencies' saloon was drawn up, and by a tasteful disposition of pot plants and branches an agreeable air of coolness and shade was created. Fortunately the weather was cool and pleasant. The passage from their Excellencies' saloon to the road was carpeted with red cloth. A guard-of-honour of 100 men of the P. W. O. West Yorkshires with band and colours was drawn up outside the station. On alighting his Excellency was first introduced by Mr. James to Mr. Steele, the Collector ; Major Lane, the Officer Commanding Hyderabad, and their Highnesses the Mirs of Hyderabad and the Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh. Mr. Steele then presented the principal official and non-official gentlemen present to his Excellency, among whom were Mr. J. B. Alcock, Captain Marriot, Dr. Laing, Messrs. L. Mountford, J. Pringle, I. C. S., A. Ritchie, A. D. Brown, I.C.S, G. Chatfield, I.C.S., Rev. Sinkers, Mr. Hoonahan. R. B Hiranand Khemsing, R. B. Choithram, Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, and several others. His Excellency having inspected the guard-of-honour, the party accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind and Collector of Hyderabad drove to his Excellency's camp on the open plain on the west of the barracks, the order of procession being as follows :—1st carriage, H. E. Lord Northcote, H. E. Lady Northcote, and Mr. James, Aide-de-Camp ; 2nd carriage, Hon'ble Mir Allah Baksh, the Private Secretary, Mr. J. B. Alcock, and Aide-de-Camp ; 3rd carriage, Mr. Steele, Military Secretary, Aide-de-Camp ; 4th carriage, Mr. W.H. Lucas, I.C.S., Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R.A.M.C., Officer Commanding the Station. At 1-30 p.m., his Excellency received a ceremonial visit in his camp from their Highnesses the Mirs of Hyderabad.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is extremely gratifying to observe that this year the examiners have showed considerable judgment and discretion in drawing up the paper in English with a scrupulous regard for the abilities of the general level of the candidates who present themselves for it. There is, however, one feature connected with it, which has created disappointment, I mean the one that relates to the Gujarati passage set for translation. In the first place it is a piece in which the construction is rather crude and involved and charged, withal, with strange inkhorn terms. Nearly half the piece is a tangled web, which it would be idle to expect the students to unravel, when the teachers themselves cannot produce a fairly good translation of it. This is mainly due to an attempt to translate a given English passage into Gujarati—an attempt which more often than not tends to a failure. If the reverse process were adopted and a given Gujarati passage from a standard work rendered into English were given to the examinees for their guidance, there would be no injustice to complain about. But more than all, what is the object of an *English* paper ? It is surely to guage the extent of a student's *English* knowledge, and not Gujarati, but a passage of such a complicated character would hamper him in his efforts to put forth a good specimen of English. Superadded to all this, in the vast majority of institutions, native boys are not made to do so much of paraphrasing as of translating, and in such cases it operates detrimentally to their cause, even though they should happen to possess a tolerable written and colloquial mastery of the language. In view of the circumstances detailed above, I hope, the defects pointed out would be remedied by our University in succeeding years by the adaptation of the means proposed.—Yours, &c.,

J. N. POLISHWALLA.

The total plague mortality in India for the week ending the 18th instant was 2,963, a rise of 776 over the mortality for the previous week. In Bengal, outside Calcutta, the infected districts are Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Monghyr ; the pest being worst in the first named.

Major-General Waterfield will be unable, on the expiry of his leave in India next week, to resume officiating command of the Punjab Frontier Force owing to failing health. The appointment has been held for two months by Brigadier-General Collins, commanding the Peshawar District, an officer of the British Service, an arrangement which officers of the Indian Service would have been justified in resenting. One of their number will now have to be nominated, to succeed General Waterfield.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 9TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, with English mails of the 9th November, arrived in Bombay harbour early this morning. She brought the following passengers :—

Alder Mr W
Abbott Mrs
Black Mr G M
Beveridge Miss
Brown Mr and Mrs A
Barwick Capt
Bill Mr J R
Blenkinsop Mr and Mrs E K
Baird Miss G A
Bradshaw Mrs and child
Birrell Mrs
Butat Mrs H
Bramsch Herr Ober L
Cox Mr E C and infant
Cable Mr and Mrs
Chesterwood Mr J
Copplestone Mrs C E and infant
Crofton Mrs and Miss
Daly Mr F C
Donaldson Rev S
Drayton Mr G
Davenport Mr John
Duff Miss
Dwyer Mr F O
Deriaz Miss
Derry Mr and Mrs T
Dalton Mrs and Miss Grant
Dening Miss
Elliot Mr and Mrs John
Emslie Mr H H
Edwards Capt A M
Forward Mrs child and inf
Freemantle Mr A
Fraustadt Mr A
Ford Mr J D
Gill Mrs R P
Geidt Mr B G
Grey Miss
Gearey Sir W
Gahagan Mr and Mrs G
Hotson Mr J E B
Henderson Mr C G
Hemingway Mr H C
Hawkes Mr
Horne Mr A
Hussain Mr Navab
Inkste Mr W J M
Jackson Mr J
Levi Mr F M
Leitry Mr A
Murray Mr E R
Morton Maj W R
McLeod Mr N
McMinn Mr C W
Mawdsley Mr R C
Moore Mr Tunstall
Nugent Mrs
Nolan Hon P
Newsom Vety Capt and Mrs
O'nell Mr W
Prestwich Mr
Playfair Mr and Mrs A L
Pech Mr Lewis
Rigge Mr
Ross Mr H A
Sladden Capt H E
Spencer Miss
Stevens Mrs
Swete Mr and Mrs G.
Searle Capt and Mrs C J and 2 infants
Schuler Mr H R
Sieger Mrs
Sandberg Rev F
Smith Mr B A
Sissmore Mr
Sowden Mr and Mrs
Thorn Mr R
Talbot Mr A W J
Turner Mr and Mrs F C
Way Mr R A
Whelan Mrs and Miss
Wright Mr C
Waterfield Mr E H
Wilton Mr W
Wells Dr
Webster Mr and Mrs J E
Wilson Mr T
Whiteworth Mr A W

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A Severe Gale was experienced on Tuesday night and Wednesday on the east, south, and west coasts. It was attended with several disasters to shipping and some loss of life.

Changes in the Government.—The following changes in the Cabinet have been announced :—Lord Salisbury to be Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal ; Mr. C. T. Ritchie to be Home Secretary ; Lord Lansdowne to be foreign Secretary ; Mr. St. John Brodrick to be Secretary for War ; Lord Selborne to be First Lord of the Admiralty ; Mr. Long to be President of the Local Government Board ; Mr. Gerald Balfour to be President of the Board of Trade ; Mr. G. Wyndham to be Chief Secretary for Ireland ; Lord Cranborne to be Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. Austen Chamberlain to be Financial Secretary to the Treasury ; Lord Stanley to be Financial Secretary to the War Office ; Mr. Arnold Forster to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty and Colonel Lord Chesham Master of the Buckhounds.

Court.—The Queen and Court returned from Balmoral to Windsor on the 7th.—The Prince of Wales, Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, presided on Nov. 2 at a banquet given to those members of the regiment who served with the City Imperial Volunteers.

Law and Police.—The action for libel, "Du Cros v. Lawson," has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1,000 damages.—At Bowstreet, Benjamin G. Lake, solicitor, formerly president of the Incorporated Law Society, stands charged with diverting to his own use sums of £500, £1,600 and £1,100 belonging to clients.—F. Hodgkinson, ex-Vice Consul at Bremerhaven, is charged with having in his possession a stolen Government telegraph code. Henry Manning, accountant, is under a similar charge.

London.—At the London borough council elections 1,302 councillors were chosen, of whom 785 are described as Moderates or Conservatives, 460 as Progressives or Liberals, 105 as Independent, and 11 as Labour members.—The Royal Commission on the Administration of the Port of London heard evidence on the 7th.—The £150,000 required to purchase the Alexandra Palace and park for the public has now been raised.

The Cutlers' Feast took place on Nov. 1, at Sheffield. Lord Wolseley said there was no doubt we must have changes in our Army. A Commander-in-Chief might tell Ministers that certain things were necessary, but the answer was that they had not the money.

The Municipal Elections took place on Nov. 1 throughout England and Wales. The Conservatives gained 47 seats and the Liberals 44.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—General Rundle reached Bethlehem on October 21, just in time to prevent our sick and wounded from being sent off by the Boer Commandant. The enemy were driven out of two strong positions near Bethlehem.—A Boer commando on Oct. 28 captured an out post of 90 men near Kroonstad, and afterwards stopped and looted a mail train. The men were subsequently released.—The Boers occupied Koffyfontein on October 24, but the garsison was relieved on Nov. 3.—General Kitchener made a night march from Lydenburg and surprised two Boer laagers, one of them under Mr. Schalk Burger. The enemy trekked north and could not be followed.—General Paget had an engagement on Nov. 1, south-west of the Magato Pass. The enemy were driven from two strong positions.—A night expedition by General Smith-Dorrien from Belfast to surprise a Boer laager at Witkop on November 1 surrounded the Boers, but weather prevented the success from being followed up.—The capture by a small part of Boers, near Kimberley, of a military traction engine drawing trucks loaded with stores is reported.—General Settle's column, 3,000 strong, after operating in the neighbourhood of Bloemhof and Haupstad, has arrived at Kimberley, and left again immediately by rail for the south.—Reuter telegrams report the destruction of Ventersburg, and the appearance of Boer raiding parties at Reddersburg, Bloemfontein, Maseru, and in the vicinity of Vryburg.—Three Irish-Americans, carrying despatches from Mr. Steyn, have been captured at Lobombo.—Lord Roberts says that while there are unmistakable signs that the Boers are getting disheartened and that food is scarce and ammunition still scarcer, Mr. Steyn is doing his utmost to encourage his countrymen to keep up a hopeless struggle by deceiving them with false accounts of their successes.—Lord Roberts will sail for England about November 20.—The Eleventh Division is broken up and the Guards Brigade will return home shortly. A number of Australian troops have left for home.—Before the Concessions Commission some remarkable revelations have been made about the wholesale bribery of leading Transvaal officials and members of the Raad by the Dynamite Company.—A consignment of gold in bars, of the value of 2,000,000 marks has been seized at Cuxhaven on board the Bundesrath.—Lord Roberts has issued an appeal to the people of this country to refrain, when giving our soldier and sailors the hearty welcome they so well des serve on their return from South Africa, from treating them to alcoholic stimulants. He bears emphatic testimony to the exemplary conduct of the Army throughout the campaign.—The South African Hospitals Commission sat on Monday in London. Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, who gave evidence relating to the hospital at Wynberg, said it seemed to her that the whole place was in a horrible muddle, and doctors, who were frequently intoxicated, were put in charge of invalids returning home on transports.

Australia.—In the Victorian elections 48 members of the Opposition, 45 Ministerialists, and two "uncertain" have been successful.

Canada.—The Liberals have won the general election, Sir W. Laurier's majority in the House being probably 46. Sir Charles Tupper and other Opposition leaders have lost their seats.—There was a great demonstration in Ottawa on the 3rd on the occasion of the welcome given to the Ottawa contingent from South Africa.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Election.—The returns of Tuesday's election, though incomplete, show that Mr. McKinley's victory is decisive. He has carried New York with a great majority, and has won several very doubtful States. In the Electoral College, he will have a considerably larger majority than in 1896.

FOREIGN.

China.—Ting-yung, Acting Viceroy of Chi-li, the Tartar General Kuei-heng, and Colonel Wang Chaume have been shot at Pao-ting-fu by order of the Court-martial. Chung Li, President of the Board of Revenue, has been arrested by the French near Peking. Our Peking Correspondent says the preliminary discussions of the foreign Ministers are making slow progress.

France.—President Loubet, M. Waldeck Rousseau, and other Ministers, took part on Sunday at Lyons in the ceremonies at the unveiling of a monument to President Carnot.—The reporter to the Budget Committee states that the Budget for 1901 now shows a deficit of 22,000,000f. This has been met by cutting down the estimates.—The Chambers reassembled on the 6th.

Germany.—A case of bubonic plague has occurred at Bremen.

Obituary.—Sir Charles Taylor Du Plat ; Sir George Allen ; Lieut.-Colonel G. G. J. Sutton Jones ; Mr. James Kernan, Q. C. ; Captain H. K. Leet, R. N. ; Professor A. W. Hughes.—*Times.*

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR AUSTRALIA.

The special troop train conveying the officers and men, selected to proceed from India to take part in the Australian Commonwealth celebrations, arrived in Bombay early on Saturday morning, at Wari Bunder Goods Station. On arrival the party, with the whole of their kit, were dis infected, after which they proceeded to Shed No. 29, opposite the Prince's Dock, for medical inspection. When this was completed they were marched to the Prince's Dock, Passenger Dock Wall, where they embarked in two barges and a steam launch at 9-45 a.m., and proceeded to the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie, which was lying opposite the Custom House. The party consisted of 5 European officers, 34 native officers, 1 hospital assistant, 73 men rank-and-file, 6 men Army Hospital Corps, and 70 public and private followers. The names of the officers are:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Peyton, 14th Benga Lancers; Major J. Scott, I. M. S.; Captain H. W Campbell, 18th Bombay Lancers ; Captain J Henegan, 10th Burma Rifles ; and Lieutenant P. F Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry. The Dalhousie under the command of Commander A. J. G. Piffard, weighed anchor in the afternoon and proceeded on her voyage to Sydney.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain W. R. Brakspear, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, succeeds Major Hamilton (deceased) as Recruiting Staff Officer for Gurkhas.

The following officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Colonel Mason, Commandant 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Majors Maxwell, 2nd in Command, 10th Jats, and Wapshare, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Captain Williamson, 21st Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenants Pakenham, 31st Garhwal Rifles ; Goodwin, R. E., Military Works, and Wheatley 45th Sikhs.

The following have been granted extensions of leave: Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, Medical Officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, for four months; Major Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, for two months; Captain West, 5th Bombay Infantry, for three months ; Captain Ricketts, 18th Bengal Lancers, for three months ; Lieutenant Fagan, 6th Madras Infantry, for two months.

Major H. St. L. Wood, Dorsetshire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad District has been promoted to a substantive Lieutenant-Colonelcy on half pay.

The appointment of Colonel on the Staff at Delhi has become permanently vacant consequent on the appointment of Colonel Nevile Chamberlain as Chief of the Irish Constabulary.

The 23rd Pioneers, under orders for work in Waziristan, are to proceed as soon as possible to Murtaza.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry now leave Calcutta in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive on the 22nd December for Ceylon, and will spend their Christmas at sea.

SIR W. LEE-WARNER ON INDIA.

On Tuesday night, Nov. 6, Sir William Lee-Warner gave a lecture at Leeds on "Facts and Fancies about India," at the invitation of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. He observed that nations as well as individuals ought to take stock of their possessions, and the recurrence of famine and plague had stimulated inquiry into the profit and loss account of India. India was a continent of contrasts, physical, ethnical, religious, climatic, and social, supporting a huge illiterate rural population which increased rapidly under the Britannic peace, and fell a prey to distress when the rains failed in certain areas. He quoted Macaulay's speech in Parliament of July 10, 1830, to show how we found India, and then explained what we had made of India. From chaos it had been reduced to order. Its government was the cheapest civilised government in the world. The Queen's gracious proclamation explained the principles of our administration under which population increased, railways and public works were constructed, and the credit of India as well as its financial stability assured. He then passed on to what we were teaching India to do for itself, in the Legislative Council, in the public service, in urban and rural boards, and in the Native States. The Mysore representative assembly was described as a fancy, having no power to pass laws, vote money, or control the executive. We could not proceed upon such lines, and before we could introduce any representative system the people must be educated, and the religious and solid system of India infused with a spirit of liberalism and a sense of the rights of the people as opposed to the privileged few. Till then we must see fair play, and be responsible for justice to the weak.

The subject of famines was fully dealt with, and the speaker attributed them to the uncertain rainfall and to the economic difficulty created by our good administration under which the population grew mightily. The limits to irrigational works were pointed out, and it was stated that the percentage of Indian population relieved in famine times equalled that relieved by the poor laws from year to year in England. Bengal owed its immunity to the rainfall, which was not affected by its land settlement. The debt of India was only 30,000,000*l*, when the assets of railways, irrigation works, loans, and cash balances were deducted. The taxation was small, and the land assessment was repaid over and over again in famine relief. Probably the numbers relieved would increase in future famine because caste objections were being removed, and relief must necessarily tend to pauperise the weaker elements in the population. The industrial condition of the country was then explained, with its features of a rural population, an inconvenient position of the mineral resources, the Hindoo laws of partition and inheritance, the competition of foreign commerce, and the economy of a foreign Government which spent the taxes on productive public works and not on pageantry. But we had freed the production of wealth from forced labour and slavery, and the distribution of it from transit duties had opened the seas and the roads to safe trade, increased the population and then the local demand and created new industries like tea, jute, cotton, &c. Finally, the religious condition of India was compared to that of Rome in the third and fourth centuries. There was more toleration, less superstition, and a spirit of syncretism.

Some discussion followed with reference to the Famine Fund, the Judicial Service, and the State of India in the early part of the century, to which the lecturer replied. The Chairman then moved a vote of thanks for the eloquent and interesting address delivered, which was carried by a full house with acclamation.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W G Pridmore, I M S, B	Lieut-Col R H Whitwell
Mr C E Hill, B	Brevet Lieut-Col H M Sinclair
Mr H R Frost, B	Major F C Thawaytes
Mr C E Daniell, B	Capt M Johnstone
Mr W H Welsh, M Cov	Lieut B W Mainprise
Mr F J Wilson, M	Lieut A Delme Radcliffe

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A P Hill, B 10 mo furl	Mr A C Logan, Bo Cov, 6 mo
Mr R A Simpson, B, privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo, subject to confirmation,	M C Major J C Downing, 6 mo Lieut L H R Ames, 14 days and to return
Mr R F G Godfrey-Faussett, B, 10 mo furl	Lieut J S Corlet, 3 days and to return
Mr H G A Leveson, M Cov, furl to March 20.	Lieut R L Van der Gucht, 2 mo Commander W Aves, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C W W Hope, B Cov	Lieut-Col W B Browning C I E, I M S, M
Mr E Dawson, B	Capt J K Tod
Mr A Breithaupt, B	Lieut H A Scott
Mr J R Bragg, B	
Lieut-Col W R Browne	

In reference to the petitions to Government the N. W. P. Government by the eight men sentenced to death for participation in the Cawnpore plague riots, it is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to interfere with the death sentences, except in the case of the convict Pan cham, who will be transported for life.

Major-General Tucker, at present on field service in South Africa, will vacate command of the Secunderabad District on December 5th. The vacancy on the establishment of 1st Class District Commands will, we understand, go to Major-General Sir Edmund Elies now officiating as Adjutant-General in India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE WAR : THIRD STAGE.

The arrival of Sir Redvers Buller at Capetown marked the first stage of the War. The selection over the head of Viscount Wolseley, as the "Times" somewhat maliciously reminds the present head of the Army, of Lord Roberts to go out to South Africa to supersede General Buller, was the commencement of the second stage. The approaching departure of Lord Roberts to England and the apparent appointment of Lord Kitchener to direct future operations usher in the third stage. Simultaneously Mr. Courtney and his fellow-members of the "South African Conciliation Committee" have approached the Prime Minister with what they call a "plain statement of the change that has come over the war in South Africa." The changes referred to are the burning of farms and other measures adopted by British commanders, measures declared to be "not war as practised in Europe and as regulated by conventions of civilised nations." Simultaneously the Continental Press again lectures this country about "British barbarities in the Transvaal." The "Vossiche Zeitung," for example, yesterday referred to the "inhuman cruelties," practised by Lord Roberts who has just been praised by the Irishmen resident in Bloemfontein for his marked clemency towards the Dutch, and the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" tells us that in various quarters the desire is expressed that our Government should issue a categorical denial to the infamous charges preferred against it. The only effect seems to be to increase the demand for the adoption of a stronger policy towards the Boers. The "Times" this morning joins in this demand : "In South Africa," says that journal, "we have had ample evidence that numbers of men who have taken the oath of neutrality have subsequently fought against us and then reappeared under the eyes of our troops in the guise of peaceful farmers." Practices of this sort have to be put an end to, and in the interests of humanity it is best that they should be ended as speedily as possible. If stern measures promise that result, it is not only the right, but the duty, of Lord Roberts to adopt them. War is a stern business, as the Boers ought to have reflected before they provoked and began it. They can end it when they please by unconditional submission, and by unconditional submission alone. If they will not do so, we must put an end to it by all lawful means at our disposal." These means may be harsh, but the Continental critic is assured that they will not be harsher than the means which General Wrangel employed in Jutland in 1848, or than General Vogel von Falckenstein and General Manteuffel employed against their brother-Germans at Frankfort in 1866, "to say nothing of the means Russians, French and Germans are said to be now employing against the Chinese." The "Globe," too, insists upon the necessity of adopting "measures of stern severity" and of teaching the intractable raiders a "terrible lesson." This work, we are told, is distasteful to Lord Roberts, and it is better that he should leave it to Lord Kitchener who, according to the prevailing impression, "is by nature more suited to such an undertaking." The "Globe" proceeds :—"The completeness with which he rounded off the task of destroying the Khalifa's power, the sternness with which he shrank from no duty, however terrible, to effect his object in the Soudan, give grounds for this impression ; and so we may hope that while this country will be a gainer by Lord Roberts' return, South Africa will not be a loser." General Baden-Powell's scheme of bombproof forts as the centre of patrol parties in disaffected districts is lightly pushed aside by the "Globe." What the situation really demands is stern severity in dealing with all who persist in hostilities. They must be looked upon now as beyond the pale of combatants and be treated as organised gangs of brigands. The punishment of their actions must be such as to strike terror into the hearts of their sympathisers. Then, when their presence in a neighbourhood is as unwelcome and as unpleasant to the Boer population

not shine in this sort of thing ; and that the gap between the sublime and the ridiculous is not a very wide one. That there are some men of taste in the City is shown by what appears in the "Times" this morning. Says the leading journal :—"We have frequently had occasion to remark upon the bad taste and poor design of City invitation cards ; this year it is a pleasure to be able to compliment the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs upon a really artistic production. The card for the Guildhall banquet is a Bartolozzi engraving from a Cipriani design, and is copied exactly from a ticket, first used in 1775, during the mayoralty of John Wilkes. The design—Ceres with attendant cherubs—is conventional, but charming ; the reproduction has been very carefully and skilfully executed by Messrs. Crescens, Robinson, and Co. (Limited). When it was first used (it continued to be used until 1796) this design was highly appreciated. Wilkes wrote of it that it 'did honour to two great artists and to a country which distinguished their merits,' and we are told that 'it had a considerable influence on the artistic character of the subsequent invitation cards.' The "Times" hopes that this revival of the Bartolozzi engraving will have an equally considerable influence towards beauty and elegance to-day. I would add a pious wish that the influence may be extended to future Lord Mayors' shows.

THEN AND NOW.

One of the principal objects of the Show—I suppose at the beginning it was the principal object—was the visit paid by the Lord Mayor to her Majesty's Judges. The features of this time-honoured ceremony are well-known. The Lord Chief Justice surrounded by other members of the Judiciary, all arrayed in scarlet robes, await the Lord Mayor who is introduced by the Recorder and whose praises are recited by that functionary. The Lord Chief Justice then, on behalf of her Majesty's Judges, congratulates the Lord Mayor on his having been selected for his high office and then makes some other more or less appropriate remarks. Lord Coleridge who was a great Radical could hardly ever refrain from "lecturing," the chief representative of an institution, of which he was not an unqualified admirer. His successor Lord Russell of Killowen also improved the occasion and last year, it will be remembered, created a great sensation by the remarks he thought it his duty to make about the then Lord Mayor's connection with certain public companies. Sir Alfred Newton could not have failed to compare his reception to-day with what occurred just a twelve month ago. Lord Russell no longer occupies the place of Lord Chief Justice of England. Another sits and he, as if to console Sir Alfred Newton for what occurred on the 9th of November, 1899, devoted even more words to the old than the new Lord Mayor, winding up with offering congratulations to Sir Alfred on the way he has sustained the great reputation of the position of Lord Mayor, and assuring him that he carries with him into his retirement the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The whirligig of time brings about its compensations.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

I am sorry to notice that in the homage which M. de Blowitz pays in last Saturday's "Times" to the English section of the Paris Exhibition he has not a word to say of the Indian Pavilion, though he is rather lavish in his praises of Ceylon. The omission is the more regrettable as the visitors to the Indian Pavilion have been enthusiastic about its beauty and general appearance. When I mention that visitors in the afternoons enter the Indian Pavilion at the rate of 1,500 per hour, some idea may be formed of its success. It may safely be said that at no other exhibition have so many people passed through an Indian section. I was able to send the "Bombay Gazette" some weeks ago an early list of the awards. From the official list, which has now reached me, I learn that the total number of awards in the Indian Section is 196, thus divided :—Grand Prix, 9 ; gold medals, 22 ; silver medals, 70 ; bronze medals 55 ; and honourable mentions, 40. M. de Blowitz leaves others to discuss the intrinsic value of the contributions made by the "Exposition Universelle de 1900" to literature, science, art, industry and commerce, and is content to point out that the Exhibition, when it disappears, will leave behind it the Avenue, Nicolas II., the Grand Palais, and the Petit Palais the Alexandre III. Bridge, and the admirable vista terminating in the gilt cupola of Mansart. "All that has been done and expended, all that has been praised or criticised, pales before this avenue these palaces, this bridge, and this vista." He also says what is indisputable, at any rate so far as England is concerned, when he observes that notwithstanding the influx of dense masses of people into the French metropolis in order to visit this great Exhibition, there has been but little talk of it abroad, and, while people came from all parts of the world to see it, those who remained at home have shown no great impatience to hear about it. That we in England have been so apathetic—we showed a hundred times more interest in the Paris Exhibition of 1889—is not, all things considered, to be wondered at, but it is rather astonishing that in other countries so little should be said about the great world's show now drawing to a close. There is this difference, however, between England and other countries. While Englishmen, as a whole, have boycotted the Exhibition the peoples of other European countries have visited it in numbers, previously unheard of. This may, however, not mean very much ; and the fact that Europe is not to-day talking at all about the Exhibition or speculating as to what it has done for mankind as it speculated about the forerunner of all these colossal fairs, the Great Exhibition of 1851 implies that at the end of the century international exhibitions are not thought so much of as they were in the middle of the century. Will they last another half a century ?

MR. J. N. TATA'S ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH SCHEME.

Mr. J. N. Tata, as I have already mentioned, has had an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of the former's proposed endowment of the scheme for prosecuting original scientific research in India. The larger scheme, as is well-known, presented difficulties owing to its being combined with a trusteeship of the family property, and certain objections were raised to it on this ground. These, it is understood, can now be overcome and, that being so, it is very desirable that the project should as soon as possible be definitively organised and put in operation. Mr. Tata received the most cordial reception from Lord George Hamilton ; and he is very emphatic also in his acknowledgments of the consideration shown to him by all the officials with whom he has been brought in contact in connection with this matter. Of course, the practical decision rests with the authorities in India, but there is no longer any doubt that if they approve of Mr. Tata's proposals the sanction of the Secretary of State-in-Council is assured. Mr. Tata, I may add, has made a very favourable impression upon all who have seen him, and that not only because of his enlightenment, philanthropy and splendid munificence but above all, as he perhaps will not mind my saying his virility. In a word he is a man ; and what India really wants is men. He leaves on Sunday for India by way of the Continent where he will spend a few days. All his friends here will wish him a pleasant voyage and good luck on his return to Bombay, both with his noble research scheme and his ideas for the organisation of an important trade in mangoes with Europe, ideas which, if found to be practicable, cannot fail to immediately benefit a large body of cultivators in Western India.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier have returned to town and will leave London in two or three days for Paris, en route to India. They embark on board the Persia at Marseilles on the 16th instant. Their numerous friends have vied with each other to make the stay of Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier a pleasant one, amongt their hosts being the Earl and Countess of Jersey, at whose seat Middleton Park in Oxfordshire, they had a delightful visit.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire who, I believe, will also be one of the Persia's passengers, seems to be contemplating retirement from the Viceroy's staff if I may judge from the newspaper reports of some utterances he delivered in Wiltshire a few days ago. The occasion was the rent audit of his Charlton property in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury and addressing the assembled tenantry Lord Suffolk intimated, we are told, that he hoped to return to England at no distant date" and settle down in their midst. Some rather ingenious people have seen in Lord Suffolk's intimation confirmation of the reports current of late about the possible early departure from India of the present Viceroy. Lord Suffolk is no doubt an estimable young nobleman ; but valuable as his services as an extra A.D.C. may be they are not quite so important as the innocents to whom I have alluded seem to suppose.

Miss Ella C. Sykes, the accomplished author of "Through Persia on a Side Saddle," which was published about two years ago and made a distinct hit, is bringing out a new work, entitled "The Story Book of the Shah ; or Legends of Old Persia." The legends in question have been selected from the "Shahnameh," and in re-telling them Miss Sykes has added suitable incidents, besides providing local colour from her own experience of "The Land of the Lion and the Sun." Though primarily written as a Christmas book for children "The Story Book of the Shah" is intended also for readers of older growth. Miss Sykes is a sister of Major P. Molesworth Sykes, our able and energetic Consul in Kerman.

A friend who lately paid a visit to Mr. Van Ruith's studio speaks highly of the portrait, eventually to adorn the High Court of Bombay, of Mr. H. B. Parsons, late acting Chief Justice of the Western Presidency. Mr. Parsons is represented in his judicial robes and the picture as a whole, from what I hear of it, is one on which the artist as well as the subscribers may pride themselves.

The Bombay colony in London has received a welcome addition in the person of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, who, I believe, intends to make the metropolis his head-quarters.

NEVEN'S OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THE performance, given by this company at the Novelty Theatre, has greatly improved since the opening night and the entertainment is bright and amusing. On Friday night a fair house greatly appreciated the fare provided. A special attraction was the appearance of Mr. G. M. Schilling, the American pedestrian, who is walking round the world. The champion gave a highly interesting account of his travels, the narrative being all the more vivid in that the lecturer's elocutionary style was rugged and unconventional. The lecture was not without streaks of humour, his account of the suspicion and amazement with which he was regarded by the Indian native especially appealing to the audience. In his walk across India from Calcutta he was after some days obliged by the difficulty in obtaining food and water to leave the trunk road for the railway line. He was variously received by the native officials at the railway stations but for the most part was not unkindly treated by them. Arriving at one station he was accosted with the remark "Why you walk ; why no take train ?" "My good man," he replied, "I'm walking round the world." "Oh," came the answer, "where's your bicycle !" The lecture was appreciatively listened to and at the close Schilling was warmly applauded and had also to submit to the ordeal of being garlanded. Schilling has tramped 21,000 miles and has to walk a further distance of 8,000 miles to complete the main condition of the wager laid upon him. He has still fourteen months in which to travel the rest of his journey. His dog which has accompanied him so far was unable to appear on the stage, being in the hands of the veterinary surgeon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	1	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	5	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	0	40
Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	25	7	122
Same date last year	22	18	128

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	0	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	17	9	114
Total plague deaths to date	80,136	66,397	
Same date last year	33	28	148

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 21st to 22nd November :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	3	3
Vetal	1	1
Ganj	1	1
Raviwar	2	2
Budhwar	1	1
Sadashiv	1	1
Shanvar	4	3
Raste	1	1
Kasba	1	0
Somwar	3	2
Unknown	0	1
Total	19	17

The total mortality, 18.

SIR SESHADRI IYER OF MYSORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mysore had the honour and advantage of the unrivalled services of its devoted Dewan Rajya Durandara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer during the Viceregal visit to this State. According to the rumours floating in official, social and bazaar atmospheres, it is not likely that Sir Seshadri Iyer who is touring at present in the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, for the benefit of his health, will break his programme, and be present during the visit of H. E. Lord Curzon to this State. His absence from the State, just now, will prove a dead loss to us, Mysoreans, in that the chance of our being well represented will be lost. I will equally be a sad disappointment to his Excellency, for he has evinced an intelligent interest in matters connected with the well-being of his Indian subjects, and especially in the advancement, mental, moral and material of the Native States under his control, and he would therefore have been glad to consult with him. When he said, "Sir Seshadri has given his heart to Para Brahman and his brains to Sir Herbert Spencer," Sir W. W. Hunter, put the whole truth into a nutshell.

Sir Seshadri's administration, covering a period of upwards of seventeen years, is exceptional in the annals of native administration. It is the earnest prayer of every Mysorean that H. E. Lord Curzon will not fail to invite the absentee Dewan during his sojurn at Mysore, or otherwise arrange for an interview with him elsewhere to discuss the present and future of this model State, a subject on which he and he alone is the authority.—Yours, &c.,

A MYSOREAN.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.
WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

GUILTY CHINESE OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 3.—According to reports from the Paoting-fu district, published by the General Staff, the Chinese regular troops from the garrison of Tsian-chau, numbering 3,000 men, under the command of General Ma, were engaged in clearing the villages in that district of the Boxers. General Yuan-Shih-Kai, who was at Se-chau with a body of 3,000 men, was likewise occupied in destroying the bands of Boxers who were infesting that neighbourhood. Both Generals intended subsequently proceeding to Pao-ting-fu to free the roads of Boxers to the south of Pao-ting-fu and in the province of Shon si. Several detachments of Chinese troops were also operating to destroy the last remnants of the Boxers there.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS ATTACKED AT TIENTSIN.

BERLIN, November 5.—The Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces wires from Peking, under the date of November 2 :—The second battalion of the third regiment is proceeding from Pao-ting-fu to Thang, by way of Wan, the chief rallying point of the Boxers. A Russian gate guard at Tientsin has been attacked by 70 Boxers. Two small punitive Russian columns have advanced from Tientsin and Yang-tsun on Pau-ti-hsien.—Reuter.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Paris, November 5.—The following despatch, dated Peking, October 31st, has been received here :—The diplomatic body to-day concluded the detailed examination of the six points contained in the French Note. These were approved with some modification giving greater preciseness to the wording of the document in order to mark and extend its scope. The diplomatic body is also of opinion that two other conditions should be added. The first requiring from the Chinese Government an undertaking to publish and to enforce for two years an Imperial decree prohibiting all applications for membership of a Boxer society, the second demanding that the Chinese Government shall inform the Viceroys and the other officials of all grades that they will henceforth be held responsible for the maintenance or order and for the safety of foreigners.—Reuter.

The Japanese Minister in London is in receipt of telegrams from his Government, stating that the foreign representatives in Peking continue to hold meetings for the purpose of discussing matters. They have as yet arrived at no final decision.

A FRESH DYNASTIC MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg November 3.—According to the "Novye Vremya," a movement is in progress in Southern China for the reinstatement of the Ming Dynasty. A Pretender named Tien-Sugan, who is a man of about 25 years of age, and who keeps himself concealed, has issued a proclamation demanding the abolition of the pigtail introduced by the Manchus, and further urging that foreigners should be driven out of the interior of China, but tolerated in the port towns.—Reuter.

A telegram received in Paris from Peking announces that a French column arrived at Si-ling and occupied the tomb of the Empress on October 28. German, Italian, and British columns arrived afterwards, and they have occupied the other Imperial tombs.

On the march from Pao-ting-fu the French came into collision with a Chinese force. One French soldier was killed and twelve were wounded. The Chinese lost heavily before taking to flight.

DESTRUCTION OF A BOXER FORTESS.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following (undated) telegram from Major-General Lorne Campbell :—

"Arrived at Wangkiato, all well. Supported by documents seized at the Yamen, proving convincingly that inhabitants of Wenngan-hsien rendered every assistance to Boxers, I considered it necessary to make deep impression. Accordingly destroyed north-eastern and north-western bastions and northern boundary of city. This morning burnt to the ground strongly fortified Boxer village Liuhochen, with large amount of arms and ammunition and set of flags. Boxers, acting on information of our line of operations, abandoned position before arrival, burying arms and dispersing in the country. Native Christians state destruction of Boxer strong fort will make good impression on district and render safe their lives and property."

[Wang-kia-khou and Wen-an, two of the places apparently referred to in the above despatch, are 45 and 30 miles respectively south-west of Tientsin, to which place General Campbell's force is returning from Pao-ting-fu.]

THE PUNISHMENT OF GUILTY OFFICIALS.

Paris, November 2.—The following telegram has been received here from Peking, dated the 31st ult. :—

As a result of the enquiry conducted by the International Commission, under the presidency of General Baillond, the Grand Treasurer, the Tartar Governor of Pao-ting-fu, and a Chinese colonel have been convicted of having been accessory to the murder of English and American missionaries. The guilty officials were sentenced to death, and will be executed shortly.—Reuter.

Peking, undated (via Taku, November 3).—Count von Waldersee has confirmed the sentences passed on the guilty Pao-ting-fu officials.

November 3.—A certain amount of pressure has been brought to bear by some of the Ministers upon Count von Waldersee to induce him not to confirm the sentences on the Pao-ting-fu officials. Their grounds are that if the sentences are carried out they are likely to exercise a bad effect on the Emperor and Court and reduce the probabilities of an early return to Peking.—Reuter.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking telegraphs :—Universal satisfaction is felt at the sentences of death passed on the Acting Governor and four other officials at Pao-ting-fu. The evidence showed that one poor American lady before being executed was led naked through the city with her breasts cut off. The destruction of two temples is an inadequate punishment for such inhumanity. An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing literati chancellors in all the provinces to hold their examination next week, as usual.

The Emperor is reported to be intensely anxious to get back to Peking, and to be trying to arrange his return alone if the Dowager-Empress still refuses to go with him. This is Shanghai rumour. All the messages from Si-ngan-fu tend to confirm the belief that the Emperor will not return to Peking while it is occupied by the allied troops.

Li Hung Chang has asked all the Viceroys and Governors whether they are willing to join in a guarantee for the large indemnity which the Powers demand.

Shanghai, Tuesday.—Chinese advices state that the Allies have requested Li Hung Chang to telegraph to the Emperor asking his majesty to issue an edict ordering the execution of Ting-yung, the treasurer of Chi-li, who was condemned to death at Pao-ting-fu by a European Court-martial for complicity in the murders of missionaries. Otherwise, the Allies will carry out the execution without the sanction of the Chinese Government.

The reply is awaited with much interest, as an indication of the disposition of the Court.—Central News.

RUSSIA'S ABSORPTION OF MANCHURIA.

The Peking correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs :—"Admiral Alexeieff has addressed a communication to Li Hung Chang asking the intentions of China with regard to Manchuria, and inviting China to resume the government of that province under the protection of Russia, which the Admiral assures him will be to the mutual advantage of both countries. Thus another step is reached in the absorption of this magnificent province by Russia, for protection in such cases spells empire.

"There is one way, and Russia fears it, in which her monopoly of the whole territory of Manchuria can be, at least to some extent, discounted. It is (says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard") by the construction of a railway by another Power, for which a concession has been obtained, from Shan-Hai-Kwan up north into Manchuria. Russia recognises that such a line, worked by the customary energy of the Briton, would minimise the commercial importance of her own lines in the Liao-Tung Peninsula and Manchuria. The hoisting of the British flag at Shan-Hai-Kwan was received with a storm of indigation in Russia; for, in spite of the understanding with England as to sphere of influence, Russia intends to use every means in her reach to extend her occupation of Manchuria down to the west coast of the Liao-Tung Gulf."

St. Petersburg, November 6.—The "Novoye Vremya" publishes the following telegram from Vladivostock, dated the 31st ult. :—Governor-General Grodekoff is still in Manchuria. In Kharbin, Vladivostock, and Nikolsk more than ten hospitals, dispensaries, and barracks for sick and wounded soldiers have been opened. Fever and typhus cases among the troops in Manchuria are diminishing.—Reuter.

THE KAISER'S COMMAND.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS BY THE GERMANS.

Private letters from German soldiers fighting in China show that the Emperor's order, "Give no quarter," is strictly obeyed. In a letter, dated the 26th of August, a soldier writes as follows:—"To-day we had to hasten to the assistance of German sailors. We made 16 Chinese prisoners, tied them together by their pigtails, and took them with us in this state. Some brutal fellows rained blows on them most pitilessly, so that the blood flowed out of their bodies. It was awful. I was just standing on guard before the prisoners, but took no part in it, for I shuld not like to be responsible for such brutality. After dinner they were all condemned to be shot. I was commandeered to carry out the sentence. When they were marching to the place of execution two of them ran away. Eight quite young Chinese were allowed to live ; the other eight were shot. We had to take up our position from twelve to fifteen feet away from them, four of us before one Chinese. At the command 'Ready,' there was a regular whine for mercy. Then came 'Fire!' and each Chinaman was pierced by four bullets. They fell backwards into the grave which they themselves had had to dig beforehand. Thus ended the eight Chinese, and I shall never forget this Sunday, the 26th August, in Peking."

Another letter is still more significant (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News") of the manner in which civilisation is carried into the Far East. "What is going on here during the war, dear mother," the soldier writes, "it is impossible for me to describe, for such murdering and slaughtering is awful ; but the reason is because the Chinese are outside international law, and so none are taken prisoners, but all are shot—or, to save cartridges, stabbed. On Sunday afternoon we had to stab seventy-four prisoners with the bayonet. They had shot one of our patrols ; whereupon the whole battalion was called out to pursue them, and the seventy-four Chinese fell into our hands. It was cruel, and cannot be described as it really happened. Let me close in the hope that it won't go on much longer so, otherwise one will not know, or rather one will forget, whether one was ever a human being."

THE CHINESE PERIL.

SIR ROBERT HART'S VIEWS CONTROVERTED.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused by the publication in the November issue of the "Fortnightly Review" of Sir Robert Hart's pronouncement on China and its future. Not a little opposition also to Sir Robert's views has been expressed by those who have a personal acquaintance with China and the Chinese. The passage in Sir Robert Hart's article in which the keenest interest and opposition centres is the following :—"That Europe will have a 'yellow' question, perhaps, a 'yellow peril' to deal with, is as certain as that the sun will shine to-morrow. China has slept long as we count sleep, but it is awake at last and every member is tingling with Chinese feeling—"China for the Chinese and out with the foreigners." "The Boxer movement is doubtless the product of official inspiration, but it has taken hold of the popular imagination, and will spread like wildfire all over the length and breadth of the country." A member of Parliament, well-known in Anglo-Chinese business circles, informed a representatative of the "St. James's Gazette" that he entertained a very strong opinion on the question of Sir Robert Hart's views as recorded by him in the review referred to. He also believes that the bulk of opinion of an influential nature among those well-informed on Chinese affairs is against Sir Robert's conclusions.

Another member of Parliament who has extensive business relations in China, who knows China well, and has a personal acquaintance with Sir Robert Hart, expressed his entire disapproval of Sir Robert's views. Sir Robert, he said, had been in China forty years—practically all his life—and had become more Chinese than English in sentiment. Moreover, he has been to England very infrequently for holidays. "It is a fact," continued this gentleman, "that Western people who have spent long years in Eastern climates get to a certain extent denationalised. And this tendency is very pronounced among those Europeans who have spent long periods in China without coming home for regular holidays."

"You consider his references to a 'Yellow Question' and a 'Yellow Peril' as unsound ?" "Radically. They are absurd, and this is the opinion of all Europeans who know China with whom I have had the opportunity of discussing Sir Rober's views. I also have little doubt that the vast majority of Europeans now in China discredit his alarmist prophecies. The Boxer may be enthusiastic, but he is not organised, and it will be impossible for Chinamen to so organise, as to become a menace to Europeans. China, for the most part, is in the hands of the literati, from whom as a rule all the viceroys and mandarins are selected, and the literati are essentially a peaceful class, as, indeed, are the bulk of Chinamen. Again China is too inert, too vast a mass ever to act intelligently against Europeans. Consider its vast territories with practically no communications from north to south, no railways, and tell me whether you think China could ever dangerously organise and threaten European supremacy. By far China's greatest task at the present time and for the immediate future is and will be to keep herself together, not to mention organising effectually against Europeans. She is almost sure to be ever tually a brawl up into some portions, each antagonistic to the other. Sir Robert Hart allows nothing for the progress of Chinamen as they get to know more of Western methods and for the selfish instincts which will teach Chinamen what they will gain by better commercial relations with Europe, and how their riches and resources will be developed. The Chinaman, acute in so many business spheres as he is, is not going to cherish always the unreasonable hatred he may have for the foreigner. It is ridiculous to consider that he will. Neither do I anticipate that China will eventually overwhelm us in the commercial struggle. White nations are increasing as well and in greater ratio than Chinamen, and the white race is bound to be the predominant one."

The Rev. Wardlaw Thompson, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, said the Society quite disagreed with Sir Robert Hart's views as to China's future. The idea that there would be a "Yellow Peril," or even a Yellow Question, was absurd. Every year that went by saw Chinamen progressing towards Western ideas. The young Emperor was only a sample of the new reform spirit which actuated young Chinamen, but like many another young man, he was too impulsive. He was going too fast, and the Empress Dowager, who is not unenthusiastic over reform, foresaw that for the Emperor was not restrained the throne would be endangered. "He was moving, you see, too rapidly against the older traditions of the Empire. While there is, in our opinion, no fear of a 'Yellow Question'—that is to say, of the Chinese combining in war against the whites—there is some fear that the competition of Chinese in the commercial world may eventually become too strong for the Europeans. There is far greater danger of the latter than the former."

A representative of a well-known organisation, having intimate business connections with China, stated that he had had a long experience in China. While commending Sir Robert Hart's article in many respects, he was convinced that he was mistaken in his references to a coming "Yellow" Question or "Yellow" Peril. Sir Robert's views had got considerably warped by reason of his too close connection with China, and his infrequent association with the world at large. His outlook was too confined. His information, almost microscopic, knowledge of China and the Chinese, far from assisting him in the solution of the question, rendered him blind to the potent factors existing outside China. It is this attitude which was open to so much adverse criticism as it was in fact, the attitude of the Chinese themselves, and rendered them incapable of an accurate judgment. He saw no reason why China should split up. It had gone on for so many years now, and had resisted every disintegrating force, and there no reason, in his opinion, why it should not continue to do so. With a young Emperor in sympathy with reform, and popular throughout China among the young generation of thinkers, he did not think there was any fear of a "Yellow" Question arising. It was against all precedent, for the Chinese and especially the young spirits, were in favour of a peaceful development of the Empire, and were greatly averse to war.

SIR ROBERT HART'S WARNING ENDORSED

Baron Brand, the well-known German writer on East Asiatic questions, endorses the views recently put forward by Sir Robert Hart. "I may only add," he says "to Sir Robert Hart's essay, that the danger of the recurrence of events similar to those in China last summer, which are still continuing, can be diminished, if not completely prevented, by the Foreign Powers treating China with that regard which they, would demand for themselves under similar circumstances."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Neemuch, and lowest along the Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab while north-easterly and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewherr. The force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 49° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in Ceylon, South Madras, Rajputana and at Deesa, Mangalore and Cochin.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations except at Negapatam, where light showers fell.

The unusual excess in the night temperature noticed in the past few days' reports is gradually d'sappearing and the weather seems to be settled over the whole country except to the north-westwards of the Indus Valley, where it is slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

NEW MINISTERS.

SPECULATION with reference to reconstruction of the Cabinet is largely set at rest by the official announcements made on Friday. The Queen has approved the following appointments:—

The Marquess of Salisbury to be Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M. P., to be Secretary of State, Home Department.

The Marquess of Lansdowne to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., to be Secretary of State for War.

The Earl of Selborne to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

It had been generally believed that very few changes in the Ministry would be made, but these official announcements will involve a considerable shuffling of offices. It will be seen that Lord Salisbury, relieved of the burden of the Foreign Office, becomes Lord Privy Seal, thus following the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone in 1885. Lord Cross has hitherto been Lord Privy Seal in the third Salisbury Administration, and it is presumed that he will now retire from official life.

Sir Matthew White-Ridley also retires from the position of Home Secretary. It is believed that he will be made a peer. Mr. Goschen's resignation was announced at the outset of the recent General Election. He also, it is expected, will be elevated to the House of Lords.

THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

So far the only Ministers appointed for the first time to Cabinet rank are Lord Selborne and Mr. Brodrick. Both, it may be noted, have the advantage of being in the prime of manhood.

Lord Selborne is only forty-one. He is the eldest son of Sir Roundell Palmer, the first Earl of Selborne, who was twice Lord Chancellor. The new First Lord of the Admiralty has been Under Secretary at the Colonial Office with Mr. Chamberlain, and it is well known that the Secretary for the Colonies has the highest opinion of his abilities. He entered Parliament in 1885 as the Liberal member for East Hampshire having for some years previously been assistant private secretary to Mr. Childers, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Becoming a Liberal Unionist, he was again returned for Hampshire, but from 1892 to 1895 sat for West Edinburgh. He succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father in 1895. He is married to a daughter of Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Brodrick is two years older than his colleague, for he was born in 1856. He is the eldest son of Viscount Midleton, and has already had a good deal of experience at the War Office, to which he now goes as chief. He was Financial Secretary in Lord Salisbury's last Government and Under-Secretary for three years in the present Administration. He went to the Foreign Office as Under-Secretary when Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India in 1898. Since he left the War Office he has notably kept up his interest in military affairs. Mr. Brodrick's wife is a daughter of Lord Wemyss. The new War Minister is described as a "demon" for work. He is certainly likely to find plenty of scope for his exuberant energy in Pall Mall during the next few years.

THE PREMIER TO BE WITHOUT SALARY.

The Press Association says :—Some doubt seems to have existed about Lord Salisbury's new office, some statements asserting that the Lord Privy Seal has no salary and others that Lord Salisbury's official income will be reduced by £3,000. It has now been ascertained that the duties of the office and its emoluments were abolished in 1884. There are no offices for this Minister, but some Lords of the Privy Seal have been accommodated at 10, Downing-street, as was the case with Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Salisbury will, it is understood, have rooms at the Foreign Office—an arrangement which will be found of great convenience. The position of Prime Minister carries no salary, and Lord Salisbury, therefore, will draw no salary from the State.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

The changes in the British Cabinet appear to excite more interest in France than in any other country on the Continent. The fact that Lord Lansdowne is credited with French sympathies has given our Gallic friends great delight. The "Temps," for example, regards Lord Lansdowne as quite in his place at the Foreign Office. It adds :—"He is an aristocrat, possessionof a large fortune and the bearer of an historic name which has honourably figured in the history of the Wig party in this century. Of very amiable manners with the courtesy of a man of the old school, cosmopolitan in culture and somewhat so in extraction, for he has French blood in his veins, Lord Lansdowne will admirably succeed in his relations with the Ambassadors." The "Temps" also contends that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends sought to make Lord Lansdowne responsible for all the imperfections of the British Army, and that, in transferring him from Pall Mall to Downing-street, Lord Salisbury showed what little importance he attached "to the unjust attacks of the most troublesome of his colleagues" by giving promotion to the very object of these perfidious insinuations.

The "Debats" says that in looking beyond the immediate future Lord Salisbury has prevented the realisation of the ambitious dreams of Mr. Chamberlain and averted the greatest of the dangers which could have menaced England and the peace of the world.

The "Liberte" remarks that Lord Salisbury's choice has consolidated a comparatively conciliatory policy, instead of delivering the country to the furious madman escaped from Birmingham."

As the "Times" Paris correspondent very pertinently remarks in summing up the comments of the French Press "after this it must be hoped that French opinion will no longer be excited for very special reasons against England at the moment when this appointment, by the very confession of the Paris journals, marks a real desire to maintain the best relations between two nations which have every interest in being friendly and have only industrial or commercial rivalries never calculated to excite hostile sentiments."

Paris, Nov. 3.—In an article in the "Figaro" to-day "Whist" (M. Valfrey) says that public opinion on the Continent has hailed with good-will rather than with regret the news that Lord Salisbury received a fresh investiture from the Queen, and declared that he has no prejudice against the appointment of the Marquess of Lansdowne to the Foreign Office, for his lordship has the merit of acting as a check to an ambitious and exceedingly Gallophobe personality. "Whist" continues : "The attacks of which the new chief of the Foreign Office is the object will soon die out. Lord Lansdowne will bring the most moderate mind and the most courteous methods to the direction of the foreign policy of Great Britain, and he will everywhere obtain a deferential and impartial hearing. In Paris his advent to power is certainly well received. His responsibility is not compromised by the defects of the British military system. A man who has occupied with distinction such high posts as those of Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India cannot be a haphazard choice. Moreover, Lord Salisbury remains as much master of the Government and even of the Foreign Office, as in the old distribution of portfolios. The striking fact is the small place which the name of Mr. Chamberlain occupies amid this little internal revolution. The procedure which has been followed reveals how little agreement exists between the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary. In conclusion, "Whist" expresses the hope that the reconstituted Cabinet will reassure British public opinion as to the eventuality of a conflict with France.—Reuter.

OPINION IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

In Berlin there is not much excitement consequent upon Lord Lansdowne's promotion. All comments on the reconstruction of the Cabinet culminate in the thought that it is reassuring to know that Lord Salisbury as Premier will also, more or less, hold the reins of foreign policy in his own hands. It will, it is said, be a state of things as it existed in Germany under the late Prince Bismarck, and now exists under Count von Buelow, who as Chancellor is the real Foreign Minister, Baron Richthofen occupying the same position as Lord Lansdowne, both of them being only the first executive organs. It is also noted with pleasure, that Lord Lansdowne is a statesman of great experience, that he is prudent and demonstrative, and that his diplomatic tact and charm of manner are beyond question.

The Vienna "Allgemeine Zeitung" suggests that the Colonial Minister, sitting in the same Cabinet, will soon exercise a predominating influence upon the new Foreign Secretary, and that Mr. Chamberlain will end by snatching up the Foreign portfolio himself. This opinion, however, betrays so much ignorance of the relative positions of members of the British Cabinet that it cannot reflect the views of the Vienna Foreign Office.

Vienna, November 3.—Commenting on the retirement of Lord Salisbury from the direction of foreign affairs, the "Neue Freie Presse" to-day says :—Lord Salisbury was a great figure in international diplomacy. A man of his stamp invariable leaves behind him a void even when he only seemingly disappears from his place. His foreign policy, although not always crowned with success, was yet never wanting in persistent tenacity, which is the characteristic of the whole British world policy." The article concludes as follows :—"Lord Salisbury has again brought into honour the old Tory policy, and as Premier he will see that his policy is continued."

The "News Wiener Tagblat," referring to the withdrawal of Lord Salisbury from the Foreign Office, remarks that there is no real change of scene, Lord Salisbury, adds the paper, although relinquishing the post of Foreign Secretary, still remains the head of the reconstructed Cabinet. It appears certain that his successor in office, who works under him, will not follow other ways either in particular or general matters.—Reuter.

FURTHER OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Further changes in the Ministry are officially announced. The Queen has approved the following appointments :—

To be President of the Local Government Board—the

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER GUERILLA FIGHTING.

A CANADIAN HERO.

THE BOERS' HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

LORD ROBERTS telegraphs as follows to the Secretary of State for War:—

Johannesburg, November 5.—While there are unmistakable signs that the Boers are getting disheartened, that food is scarce, and ammunition still scarcer, Steyn is doing his utmost to encourage his countrymen to keep up a hopeless struggle by deceiving them with false accounts of their successes. In a speech he made to Delarey's burghers, on October 22, he told them that De Wet had seized the railway bridge at Norval's Pont, that 5,000 Dutchmen had arisen in Cape Colony, that Kruger had gone to Europe to get intervention, failing which the Transvaal would be sold to the highest bidder.

RECONNAISSANCE BY BARTON.

A MARCH IN A BLIZZARD.

The War Office on Monday received the following despatch from Lord Rorberts:—Johannesburg, November 3 (7.40 p. m.)—One of the two guns taken from De Wet on October 27 was a Krupp. It was captured by the New South Wales Mounted Infantry. The other belonged to the U Battery. It was captured by Le Gallais' mounted troops, assisted, much to the satisfaction of the officers and men, by U Battery. Barton made an extensive reconnaissance through the southern end of Gabrand yesterday. Very few Boers were seen, but several much-needed trek oxen were captured and a waggon taken by the Boers last week, when Lieutenant Alford, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was made prisoner, was recovered. Smith-Dorrien, commanding Belfast, started with two small columns, one under himself, the other under Colonel Spens, Shropshire Light Infantry, on the evening of November 1 for Van Wykes Valley to surprise a Boer laager at Witkop. Rain was falling when the column left Belfast, and shortly after it came in torrents, with a very cold wind. At times it was a regular blizzard. As the columns were operating to support each other and were some miles apart, neither could turn back. The laager was reached at daybreak and the Boers were completely surprised, but the inclement weather prevented Smith-Dorrien following up his success. As the men were drenched through and perished with cold he wisely decided to retrace his steps. As soon as the retirement commenced the Boers followed with great boldness, losing one of their number within 50 yards of the Gordons. Their losses were heavy, as the ground was fairly open and in our favour.

Our casualties were:—Killed, Captain Chalmers, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and one man.

Wounded, Major Sanders, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and Captain Gardyne, of the Gordons, both slightly, and 12 men. One man was missing.

TRAIN WRECKED BY BOERS NEAR STANDERTON.

Durban, Nov. 6.—It is reported that a mixed train from Pretoria was derailed yesterday near Standerton, the Boers having previously drawn the bolts of the rails. As the train left the rails the enemy, who were in ambush, opened a heavy fire, which killed the stoker. The tanks of the engine were perforated by bullets, but by great good luck none of the passengers were injured. As soon as news of the affair reached Standerton a relief train was sent to the scene, where it was found that the engine and six trucks had been wrecked. The Boers were still lurking in the vicinity, and fired upon the relief train, but without hurting anybody. The passengers were transferred to the relief train, which got away without mishap.—Central News.

VENTERSBURG DESTROYED.

Ventersburg, November 1.—Ventersburg has been destroyed. Numbers of the enemy are to the west of Kroonstad, and in the vicinity of Lindley.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF KOFFYFONTEIN.

A GALLANT DEFENCE.

Capetown, November 2.—It is reported that the Boers occupied Koffyfontein on the 24th ult. The loyal women and children took refuge down a mine while the men held the positions aboveground.—Reuter.

Kimberley, November 6.—A private message received here states that Koffyfontein was relieved on the 3rd inst. The garrison was found to be in excellent spirits, occupying a well-night impregnable position on the debris heaps overlooking the township. The women and children were safely provided for, and everything was done for their comfort by the commandant, Captain Robertson, of the Kimberley Light Horse, to whom great credit is due for the excellent arrangments made to repel the attack on the 25th ult.—Reuter.

Koffyfontein is in the Orange Colony, between Jagersfontein and Jacobsdal, and on the road to Kimberley. It is a small mining centre.

A RAID UPON REDDERSBURG.

Capetown, Nov. 2.—Reddersburg was entered by a Boer commando on the 26th ult., and the garrison of 30 men surrendered. They were afterwards set at liberty.—Reuter.

Reddersburg lies about ten miles east of Bethanie railway station and some distance south of Bloemfontein. It was here that the Irish Rifles surrendered earlier in the war, General Gatacre failing to relieve them.

GENERAL FRENCH'S MARCH.

A GALLANT BOER COMMANDANT.

General French arrived at Standerton on October 20, after a rough march from Machadodorp, by way of Carolina and Krunelo, an interesting account of which is telegraphed by a correspondent of the "Standard" who accompanied the column. We have had (he says) desultory fighting the whole way. Colonel Mahon left Belfast on the 12th Instant, and, on reaching Geluk, found himself confronted by General Smuts, at the head of nearly 1,000 Boers with two guns and a pom-pom. General Smuts had had the intention of cutting the Delagoa Bay Railway; but when he heard of Colonel Mahon's move, he waited for him at Geluk. A hot engagement ensued, but thought the enemy were strongly posted they were dislodged with some loss.

Colonel Mahon then moved eastward, holding General Smuts in check, while General French, marching on the left, seized some ridges near Carolina, thereby almost turning the Boer flank. Their leader, however, marching day and night, extricated himself from the trap, and got ahead.

The two British columns united at Twyfelaar, and encamped at Tevreden. Here four squadrons of the Inniskilling Dragoons, with two more in support, galloped considerably ahead of the force, and nearly surprised General Smuts's laager. The Boers, however, smartly recovered from the momentary panic, and made good use of their guns and pom-poms.

General Smuts, at the head of his men, charged a ridge, but was repulsed. He behaved with great personal bravery, and firing from horseback, brought down Lieutenant Patterson with a bullet through the thigh. Captain Swanston, while bringing in a wounded trooper, was shot dead. The ridge was held till dusk.

On the column leaving Ermelo, the Boers followed it up, and attacked a convoy at Kaffirs Spruit. They rushed an outpost held by a squadron of Scots Greys and a troop of Carabiniers, and compelled the latter to fall back. Reinforcements and guns came up, however, and the enemy fled, after losing heavily.

The Bethel commando now took up the work of harassing the column nearly as far as Heidelberg. They tried the same move as that attempted south of Ermelo, but on this occasion the Carabiniers waited for them, and accounted for a good number. One cavalryman was treacherously shot, at a distance of a few paces, by a couple of men whom he took to belong to his outpost, as they were dressed in khaki, with helmets, and rode English horses. After a brief conversation, one of the men suddenly dismounted, and shot the Carabinier and his horse.

Sixty Boers surrendered to the column en route, and several families were brought to Heidelberg. So trying was the march that the column lost, in the course of it, nearly one thousand oxen.

It is estimated that 1,500 Boers are still in arms between the Natal line, Carolina, and Machadodorp.

THE DEFEAT OF DE WET BY GENERAL KNOX.

SANNA'S POST REVERSED.

Bloemfontein, November 2.—General Knox reports from Vredefort Road that he made a bigger haul than he at first reported. He took nine prisoners, in addition to the twenty captured at Potchefstroom. Seven Boers were killed and two guns were captured. One of these belonged to U Battery, and was taken at Sanna's Post. Eight waggons filled with stores were also captured.

Lieutenant Wessels, of Theron's Scouts, describes the affair as a second Sanna's Post, the positions being reversed. He says that the defeat of De Wet's force was due to bad scouting.

A storm, which raged all night, stopped our pursuit of the enemy. The Vaal rose rapidly, and our force was unable to cross with the transport until late on the following day.—Reuter.

LORD ROBERTS'S RETURN.

LORD KITCHENER TO BE IN CHIEF COMMAND.

Lord Roberts having consented to accept a sword of honour from the people of Portsmouth, an inquiry was made as to when he would be able to receive it. The Commander-in-Chief has telegraphed to the Town Clerk, in reply, as follows: "Government House, Pretoria.—My departure from South Africa still uncertain. Hope, however, to receive honour o presentation soon after New Year.—Roberts."

The Pietermaritzburg "Times" states that Lord Roberts's departure was deferred at the last moment, and that he may not leave for some weeks.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" at Pretoria, in a despatch dated October 30, says:—"Lord Kitchener remains here as Chief, in accordance with a special Proclamation. It is hoped that by energetic action he will succeed in suppressing the raids. At present trains from the South are attacked almost daily." Presumably Lord Kitchener's command will not include Cape Colony, where Lieutenant-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker will probably resume supreme command on the departure of Lord Roberts.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S RETURN TO CAPETOWN.

Capetown, November 3.—Sir Alfred Milner returned here this morning from Pretoria. He was greeted at the railway station by a few Ministers and Officials. The train by which he travelled consisted of two saloons, and his Excellency was escorted from Pretoria by thirty men of the Cornwall Regiment fully armed. The journey, however, was entirely uneventful. There was no public reception. Sir Alfred, who looked in excellent health, drove direct from the railway station to Government House.—Central News.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Durban, Thursday, Afternoon.—General Wolfe Murray, who has been in command of the line of communications in Natal almost from the commencement of the war, will shortly return to India. He has already handed over his command to General Hildyard, who is now at Pietermaritzburg. The Natal Government railway authorities are arranging for the conveyance to Durban of the troops who have been ordered back to India. The necessary transports are now arriving here. Martial law has been suspended in Natal, the only exception being that the censorship on newspaper despatches is for the present retained.—Central News.

THE COST OF GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

3,600 CASUALTIES DURING OCTOBER.

According to official returns the total losses in South Africa during the month of Ocober were as follows:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Killed in action	15	152
Died of wounds in South Africa	3	68
Died of disease in South Africa	5	362
Accidental deaths in South Africa	1	31
Missing and prisoners	6	85
Sent home as invalids	96	2,777
Total	126	3,475

The total casualties since the war began are returned at 46,026, including 33,000 invalids sent home. The great majority of these have now returned to duty, and the total reduction of the military forces through the war is only 12,769.

KILLED BY A DEAD MAN.

MR. HALES, of the *Daily News*, relates a grim incident of Spion Kop. As the Boers marched among our dead, the saw a sergeant lying at full length shot through they brain. Even in death the man looked like some fighting machine suddenly gone out of order. His rifle was pressed against his shoulder, his left hand grasped the barrel on the under side, the forefingers of the right hand pressed the trigger lightly, the barrel rested out upon a rock, and his death-dulled eye still glared along the sights, for dissolution had come to him just as he bent his head to fire at those who shot him, and now his hands had stiffened in the unbendable stiffness of eternal sleep. A Boer soldier saw the sergeant as he lay and with rude hands grasped the rifle by the barrel and tried to jerk it from the dead men's grip, but as he pulled he brought the rifle in a line with his own breast and the unyielding finger on the trigger did the rest; the rifle spoke from the dead man's hand and the bullet passing through the Boer's heart laid him beside the Briton. "Sounds like a journalistic lie, does it not?" says Mr. Hales. "But it is the eternal truth all the same, for the comrade of the Boer who died that day killed by a dead man, told me the tale himself and he was one of those who buried the dead Dutchman on the slops of Spion Kop."

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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical house-wives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"*cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.*"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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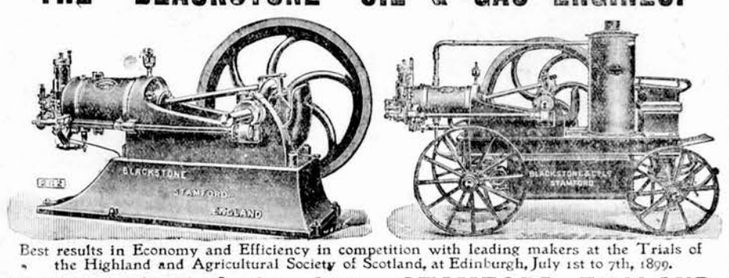

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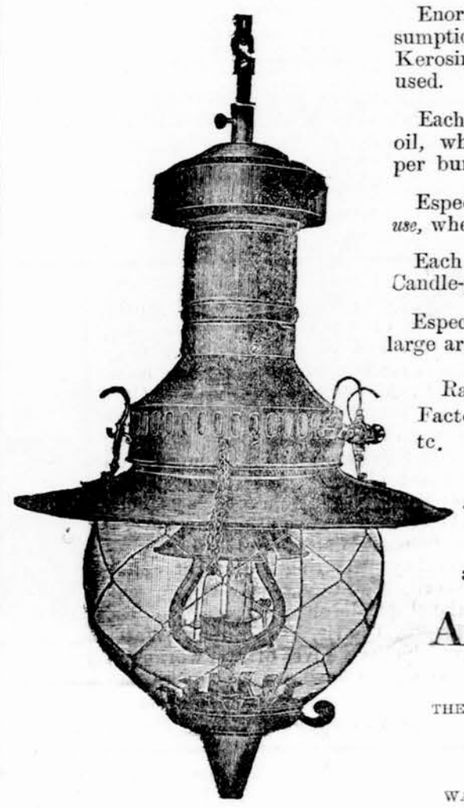

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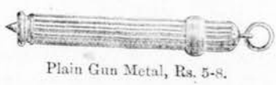
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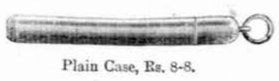
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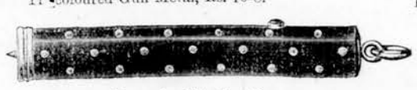
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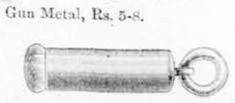
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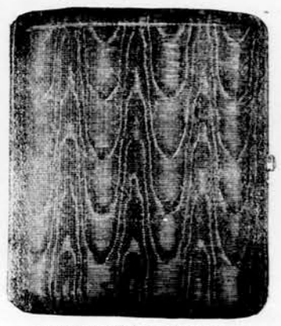
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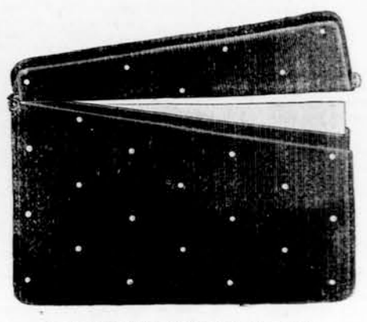
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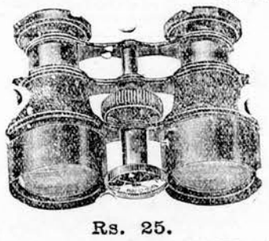

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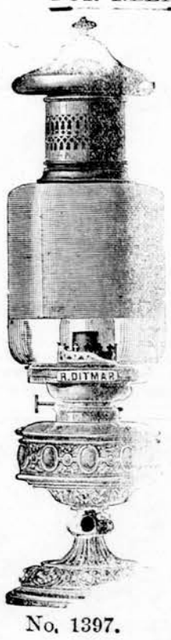

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